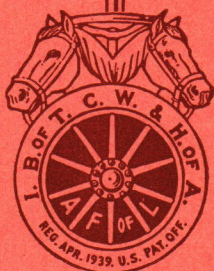


The

INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

NOVEMBER, 1942



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS . . . CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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We do not accept advertising



We'll Cooperate, Mr. Jeffers

SOME trucking companies are considerably agitated over the selection of a railroad man as national rubber administrator. THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER does not share their fears.

In the first place, the record of William M. Jeffers indicates that he has the ability to handle the job. That is the principal thing the Teamsters are interested in.

In the second place, there is nothing in Jeffers' record to indicate that he would use his great power arbitrarily to damage the motor transportation industry.

Fundamentally, Jeffers is a transportation man and a good one. Railroading is a vital phase of transportation. So is trucking. And so is flying. And don't forget that airplanes need rubber tires, too.

As a transportation man, Jeffers unquestionably realizes that the railroads cannot handle ALL transportation, any more than the trucks can handle it all. The railroads have their hands full and Jeffers' job is now to see that the trucks get sufficient rubber for maximum efficiency in operation, not in competition with the railroads, but in cooperation with them.

If he bungles his job, the railroads will suffer along with the trucks and along with the country as a whole. Jeffers is not a man who bungles jobs.

Perhaps he is a bit out of his line at present, but so are millions of other Americans. Americans were not raised to be soldiers, but they are doing a pretty good job at it.

If a rubber manufacturer had been selected as administrator, his motives would have been immediately questioned by the exponents of the different processes of synthetic rubber development.

He would have been suspected of lining up future business for his particular company after the war. And most rubber men lack the experience in transportation that is essential for handling the rubber problem.

The Teamsters' Union has only one interest in the rubber question and that is to see that it is expeditiously solved. We don't care who does it and we don't care whether they make rubber from bananas or brazieres.

All we ask is rubber as rapidly as possible.

We are glad that a man of Jeffers' caliber and administrative ability was selected. We do not intend to throw rocks at him before he has a chance to pull his chair up to his desk. We do not intend to question his motives or quarrel with those who appointed him.

We welcome Jeffers to the ranks of the leaders on whom we must rely for victory in this war. We pledge him our cooperation and we hope that out of this wartime service of trucks and railroads will come the foundation for a far more efficient transportation system after the war.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIX

NOVEMBER, 1942

Number 12

Midwest Drivers Win Decision

— WLB Panel Unanimous

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A UNANIMOUS decision of the media-
tion panel of the War Labor
Board in the midwest trucking con-
troversy has completely sustained the
position of the Teamsters' Union.

The decision of the panel was con-
curred in by the representative of the
employers, leaving no basis for fur-
ther delay or appeal in carrying out
the provisions originally decreed by
the old National Defense Mediation
Board on January 3, according to
International Organizer Dexter L.
Lewis.

330 Locals Involved

The War Labor Board has since
supplanted the National Defense Me-
diation Board, which went out of
existence soon after this country be-
came involved in the war.

The panel, composed of Dale Pur-
ves, representing the employers; Rich-
ard J. Gray, representing labor, and
Harry Shulman, representing the
public, issued the following decision
covering four points of controversy
between 800 over-the-road trucking
companies and 330 locals of the Team-
sters' Union in 12 midwestern states:

1. That the parties comply with the award of January 3, 1942, of the National Defense Mediation Board, and particularly that proceedings to secure compliance by four rebellious operators, be instituted.

2. That the area rates as fixed by the contract pursuant to the award of the National Defense Mediation Board prevail throughout the area, subject only to such differentials or concessions as are mutually agreed upon or awarded by the Joint Area meeting without the umpire.

3. That the operators who have withheld the increase awarded by the National Defense Mediation Board for the period from November 16, 1941, to January 19, 1942, pay the same promptly.

4. Employees discharged for drunkenness, dishonesty or carelessness, as provided in the contract, shall not receive vacations. Employees who have earned vacations and who are inducted into military service or who are discharged for any cause other than hereinabove mentioned, or who leave their employment voluntarily after notifying their employer in writing not less than seven days prior to quitting, shall receive vacation pay in lieu of the vacation.

The panel pinned responsibility for much of the trouble on four trucking companies operating east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River. These companies have completely ignored the ruling of the old mediation board and have made no attempt whatever to carry out its provisions.

Railroad Angle Seen

A significant angle of this is seen in the fact that most of the trucking companies in the midwest are competitors of the railroads, while the

four companies that snapped their fingers at the government and threatened to bring chaos into the trucking industry are all operating under the wing of the Big Four railroad.

These four companies are the Mutual Truck Company, the Midwest Truck Company, the Globe Cartage Company and the Hancock Truck Lines. Actually they are only two companies because Mutual is operated by Midwest and Hancock has taken over Globe.

Was It a Coincidence?

The companies operate exclusively for the Universal Car Loading and Distributing Company, which, in turn, is a subsidiary of the Big Four Railroad.

And the Big Four Railroad is a competitor of many of the other truck companies which accepted the decision of the old mediation board.

Maybe they didn't plan it that way, but Teamster officials consider it highly significant that it happened that way.

The states affected by the panel decision are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Employees Were Arbitrary

The decision of January 3 directed a pay increase of 10 cents an hour and four-tenths of a cent per mile in the mileage rates of over-the-road drivers. Both increases were retroactive to November 16. The board also approved a vacation plan.

On the question of pay differentials, the board left them to individual negotiation between the companies and the union. Many of the companies west of the Mississippi refused to pay the increases ordered until the differentials had been negotiated.

The panel found that many of the

employers were making arbitrary demands and insisting that the amount of their differential should be the amount of the pay raise. In other words, they refused to increase wages as ordered.

While the panel conceded that some operators in the area west of the Mississippi were entitled to pay lower wages because of specific local conditions, it supported the mediation board in declaring that these should be determined by the interested parties in local agreements.

The unions have offered to negotiate such agreements perpetuating the existing differentials.

The panel found, however, that the intention of the mediation board was to bring about a rate of pay as nearly uniform as possible in the entire area and substantially higher than the old scale.

Presented No Evidence

The panel declared, however, that the burden of establishing a right to a lower wage scale rests on the employers.

"On this basis," the decision reads, "the panel is unanimously of the opinion that the operators have not met the burden on them and have not shown that they are entitled to differentials other than those agreed to by the union.

"The operators offered no evidence whatever to show the amount of the differential which would be established. Thus, no reason was advanced why the differential in North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri and Kansas should be the full amount of the increase awarded by the board, rather than a half, a quarter, or three-quarters of that amount.

"The union has offered to continue substantially the South Dakota differential.

"Likewise, no reason was advanced why the differential for Minnesota, northwestern Wisconsin and Iowa should be half of the increase awarded by the board, rather than one-quarter or three-quarters.

"Thus, even if the panel were of the opinion that differentials in these states were necessary, it would be unable, except by sheer speculation, to determine their exact amounts," the decision declared.

Inability No Alibi

The panel quoted a paragraph from the decision of the original mediation board which challenged the oft-quoted defense of employers that they were "unable to pay" the increases asked. This paragraph said:

"In dealing with this question, however, we must of necessity consider the industry in this area as a whole and not the individual carriers.

"Moreover, we do not regard ability to pay as a factor in determining the fairness of a wage in the first instance. It does not determine the price which these carriers must pay for their fuel, buildings or equipment. It should not determine the price they must pay for labor. Wages should not be made the only costs which must vary with an industry's returns."

To prevent further misunderstandings or disputes, both the employers and the union agreed to the appointment of an umpire in deadlocks based on interpretation of any clauses and also to determine whether the employer or the union is at fault in any alleged violations.

The War Labor Board has appointed Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin as umpire and thus assured stability in truck operations throughout the vital area of the Middle West.

Chicago Union Pledges

More Production to Hasten Victory

THE determination of Teamsters to expedite the work of war as efficiently as possible is expressed in the following resolution from Local No. 743 of Chicago, wholesale dry goods and hardware warehousemen. This magazine does not have the space to publish all similar resolutions adopted by other unions, but is printing this because it typifies the determination of our unions to carry out the policies expressed in this resolution:

America in Total War

"WHEREAS, Our country is confronted with the greatest crisis in its entire history; and

"WHEREAS, There has been handed down to we Americans by our forefathers a heritage which they lived, died and fought for; and

"WHEREAS, This precious heritage is threatened by forces who are striving for world domination; and

"WHEREAS, These forces of tyranny loose in the world today are striving to wipe out from the face of the earth the free institutions we Americans cherish and enjoy; and

"WHEREAS, In the countries dominated by these forces of tyranny there no longer exists free men and women; and

"WHEREAS, It is the patriotic duty of every American man, woman and child to give everything they possess to the total war effort in order to maintain their democratic form of government; and

"WHEREAS, Production will be a chief factor resulting in victory for the United Nations; and

"WHEREAS, A shortage of man power would hinder our country's progress in the war program, and in order that there be more man power available for the defense work of our country; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the members of the Wholesale Dry Goods and Hardware Warehousemen's Union No. 743, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, American Federation of Labor, pledge themselves to perform their work as efficiently as possible so that more man power will be available to our country to carry on its total war effort; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the members of the above union pledge themselves to give at least 10 per cent of their earnings to the buying of war bonds; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That each member will pledge him or herself to conserve the essential materials necessary to win this war.

Representing the Entire Membership of Local 743

JOHN W. JORDAN, President
HILDING DAHLGREN, Vice-Pres.
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ADOLPH WILL, Rec. Sec'y
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Randolph Injures Negroes---Tobin

Teamster chief answers threats, falsehoods and propaganda of A. Philip Randolph, Head Sleeping Car Porter, at A. F. of L. Convention---Where did he ever make beds?

FOLLOWING is an account from the official record of the proceedings of the recent A. F. of L. convention in Toronto, showing how President Tobin challenged the statements and record of A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters:

Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, yesterday on two occasions Delegate Randolph addressed this convention. In a carefully prepared address, he delivered a message dealing with the subject of India. Later in the afternoon session he spoke from this platform, berating many of the labor organizations in affiliation with this Federation because, as he claimed, of their wilful discrimination against the black man.

As one organization that has admitted to membership without qualifications and that has in its membership, in my judgment, more black men, as he has termed them, more Negroes than his organization, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, I think in justice to that Negro membership in the Teamsters' Union I should answer some of the statements he made.

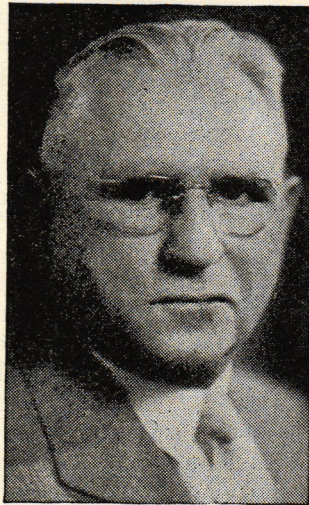
The statements were brutally untrue insofar as they relate to 90 per cent of the organizations affiliated here. And the statements are not

founded on facts he made in his first address dealing with the British Trades Union Congress. This was so unjustly unfair that the action of this convention in dealing with both statements in silent contempt may have been misunderstood by the outside public, for whom the addresses were intended.

Now I will read an extract from his first address dealing with the British Trades Union Congress. Under the rules of our convention and of the British Trades Union Congress, their fraternal delegates nei-

ther here nor over there when we visit them are permitted to answer statements made from the floor by delegates.

Happening to be over there this year and listening to the discussions on India, it was just pitiful—may I say pitiful ignorance on the part of Delegate Randolph, who is not ignorant, to make such unjust statements against the British Trade Union Congress. Delegate Randolph said:



PRESIDENT TOBIN

"One of the sad and distressing chapters of our contemporary society is the spectacle of the white industrial workers of the Anglo-American empire systems, preaching the doctrines and traditions of democratic political liberalism, while holding and enjoying a favored and deluxe position under monopoly capitalism because of the subjugation, exploitation and oppression of the black, brown and yellow colonial proletariat of the undeveloped countries of the world."

In simplified language, the interpretation that belongs to this statement is that you, the white workers of the Anglo-American trade unions, our countries, enjoy your deluxe conditions because you have tamely accepted the brutal persecutions of the people of India, in order to get your wages, hours and conditions in Great Britain and in America.

Indians Hate Each Other

I was in the British Trade Union Congress for four days. There are no such lengthy speeches allowed to be made there as there are here. Speeches can be presented and accepted and printed in the record, if permitted by a vote of the Congress, but for nearly three hours they devoted themselves to a discussion of the India situation, and there wasn't a man in that Congress, no matter what the disagreements were in other things, who did not believe wholeheartedly in freedom or self-government for the people of India.

Still we have a delegate rising here and denouncing the British Trade Union Congress. But the trouble is this: Neither England nor any other part of the civilized world can find a solution for that complex and almost impossible situation in India.

I talked on this subject especially, not only with the leaders of labor, but

with the Prime Minister himself. Here we have almost four hundred millions of people in three distinct classes, each class bitterly opposed to the other. The Ghandi or the All-India Party has about three million.

We have the Moslem Party that hates the Ghandi Party, with nearly the same number of millions, and then we have the Untouchables, with more perhaps in numbers than either one of the other parties, the Ghandi Party or the Moslem Party. Neither of the latter two parties will accept their own people, the Untouchables, millions of human beings who cannot walk on the sidewalks with any of the other Indians. It is an insurmountable situation.

Sir Stafford Cripps, somewhat of a radical in his time, but who has in modern times become a little more reasonable and conservative, a brilliant man, believed that his own country, England, was not treating the Indians right, and after considerable agitation in the House of Commons and throughout England, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet decided to send Sir Stafford Cripps over there, because he had convinced himself that he could settle the question. Cripps came back after spending days and nights in an unsuccessful mission, and he had to admit that the situation was practically impossible.

Randolph Smears Workers

We sent a man over from our country, Louis Johnson, Ex-Commander of the American Legion. I have not seen his report, but I know in substance what it is, that the situation was impossible at this time. But this I do know, that there is no greater friend in the world of any downtrodden class, especially of those classes coming under the domination of the British Empire, there is no class in the

world more determined to fight for justice than the British trade union workers and the British Trades Union Congress.

To have them smeared in here by a delegate who stated that they were accepting the conditions that they had won by years of struggle, imprisonment, persecutions—they were accepting those conditions which had been wrung from the profits of the slaves of India, is an insult that cannot be tolerated.

Now, the other question of the afternoon speech: Delegate Randolph again speaking to the outside public—he is head of the Sleeping Car Porters.

I don't know whether he has ever worked as a porter or not. That is his affair. Those people have chosen him. Some say he didn't. I wouldn't blame him if he didn't. It was a job of a free slave before they were organized.

Refused to Back Roosevelt

In 1932 they had no organization. They weren't even recognized by the Railroad Wage or any other Board, and when we were struggling for the emancipation of the working classes, as we believed Delegate Randolph was in the election in 1932, I asked him to help me in that election. I was down at the Biltmore Hotel in New York.

I am not insinuating that there was anything financially, or otherwise, wrong about Delegate Randolph, but he could not see his way clear to help me elect a man whom we believed would help emancipate not only the Sleeping Car Porters, but other organizations of labor. Now, in 1933 they were not recognized; they had no organization, and on down through the years until they have today nearly a 100 per cent organization and they are recognized by every employer under whose jurisdiction they come.

Now, who has done this thing? Do

you think Randolph has done it, with a sprinkling of a few organized colored men? Not at all. It was done by the aid and assistance of the organized trade unions that he denounced, many of them that he denounced yesterday from this platform, and by the aid of this Federation of Labor.

To listen to him here yesterday you would think that we were holding them back and were destroying them. He pointed out some little incident in Portland, Oregon, or in Seattle, or some place where the Boilermakers, because of perhaps some rule that I know nothing about within their organization, objected in some way to some kind of concession that he wanted.

But he forgot to mention the 99,000 other places, even in the Teamsters' Unions, where they are accepted without prejudice, and the same wages are demanded for the same work for a black man as for a white man.

I could go on about the laborers and the other organizations doing the same as the Teamsters by the Negro. But he points out, as the enemies of labor do, some little, insignificant strike in some plant in the South, and then forgets to mention the 10,000 wage contracts put into effect and strikes that have been prevented.

Makes Threat to Whites

Then he goes on in his deliberate and well-understood address by him, for the consumption of his people and the public—he had some idea that he couldn't convince anybody in here of what he was talking about—and he makes the statement—I can't attempt to interpret all of his speech—I will leave it to you—but he makes a threat in the close of his statement, a very, very dangerous threat to his own people and to the people of the United States in general. In substance he said

the black man is not going to take this any longer and if it continues then "We will find a way to stop it."

I don't know that I have any more intelligence than the ordinary, humble man down on the floor. I have a little more experience, perhaps, because of my years, but I accepted that as a direct threat to the whites, that "unless you change your tactics we will find a way."

He says, "We haven't met this question of race discrimination with courage, with spirit and determination to eliminate it, and until we do it we are going to have trouble in this great country, because the Negro people are not going to continue to take it."

I want you to carry on with the reading of that which you will find in the convention record, and I will not continue with it because of the value of our time.

About 80 years ago, from 1861 to 1865, there was a struggle in our nation, a struggle so bloody that at that time it was considered perhaps so important that if it failed, democracy and civilization on the Western Hemisphere would have been destroyed.

Died to Free Negroes

What brought about that slaughter of brother against brother? Some said it was to preserve the Union. Certainly, but what was back of the preservation of the Union? The statement that we must abolish slavery—that was the platform of Lincoln.

Six hundred thousand white men of the North gave up their lives in holy sacrifice to make the black man free. Here we are threatened in this modern age, 80 years afterwards, with the statement of a man who says, "We won't take it any longer; we will do something about it."

Now, in many of our largely populated colored districts this stuff is read

and there is some bitter feeling there, entirely unjustified. Some slight outrage may have been committed by a black man or a white man, but this is the kind of stuff that starts the fires, destruction and hatred and the unnecessary offering up of human lives in a foolish belief that they are fighting for something that really doesn't exist, against race prejudice.

Men of this type who make those utterances, educated men, are doing more, in my individual opinion, to destroy the future progress of the black man, which we are trying to bring about, than any action or section within a local union constitution or International by-law.

Abuses Free Speech

SOONER OR LATER THIS KIND OF STUFF WILL HAVE TO BE STOPPED. I believe in freedom of speech, because I, too, went through the persecution of being refused the privilege of expressing myself in the early days of trade unionism; but there is such a thing as an imposition, an abuse of the freedom of speech in times like the present, especially when it helps to light the torch of dissension and destruction among a large section of the population of our country.

I didn't intend to say anything to this convention, because silence is sometimes the greatest rebuke we can offer to some plotting expressionists, but silence is sometimes misunderstood.

It was with that purpose in mind, with the purpose of these few remarks, that I came here first to clear up the insult and deliberate falsehoods made against the British Trades Union Congress, and secondly to show to our colored membership, loyal Americans, some of the best men that I have got are black men—they are not all the best, but some of them are

real men and real Americans—and I wanted to defend them against the unjust position that they have been placed in.

I thank you for your indulgence in listening to me.

Immediately after President Tobin had finished his eloquent answer, Randolph leaped to his feet, clamoring for the special privilege of making another speech. How he was courteously handled by President Green and how he persisted in his demand for more than the “equality” given other delegates is illustrated in the following report of the convention proceedings:

Delegate Randolph: Mr. Chairman...

President Green: Delegate Randolph, we can't now engage in a running discussion.

Delegate Randolph: I am not going to make any—

President Green (interposing): You presented your address yesterday, and Delegate Tobin asked as a matter of personal privilege that he be allowed to make a statement in return. We must now consider the incident closed.

Delegate Randolph: But I ought to be given the privilege of making a few remarks—

President Green: We must proceed to the regular order of business.

Delegate Adamski, United Garment Workers: The hour has arrived for the special order of business.

President Green: Will you please be seated, Delegate Randolph?

Delegate Randolph: One of the delegates has made—

President Green: The Chair must ask you to be seated.

Watch Those Telephone Calls

WE RECEIVE many unnecessary and expensive long-distance telephone calls from our local unions, and they expect us to render a decision over the phone in some case they have in their local union, which could easily wait a day or two and be taken care of by mail. A telephone call should not be made except in an emergency case, and a letter explaining the case should be sent to the office afterwards so there will be a record of the matter in the general headquarters.

Employers also often call the national office on the telephone and expect us to give them an answer or decision right then and there on whatever trouble they are having with a local union, without giving us an opportunity to get both sides of the case.

However, before rendering a deci-

sion in any case, we find out what the trouble is and must continue to do so in the future, because we have to make a report to the members of the General Executive Board.

When a dispute arises within your union, just stop and think of the advice given here, and write in to the general office, giving us the full particulars and all information about what your trouble may be, and we will have an answer back as soon as possible, provided you send your letter air mail if you are located too far away to permit the regular mail service to get your letter here the next day. An air mail letter or a night letter telegram will give your local quick service and the International Union the information necessary to act intelligently on all of these matters.

"Independent" Union Head Deplores Patriotism of AFL-CIO

"The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. sold out the right to strike without getting anything in return. Unions were in the best situation they have ever been in for 20 years, with an acute shortage of labor, but failed to take advantage of it."

THE words printed above are the most significant ever uttered in condemnation of organized labor in the United States. They pull aside the curtain of camouflage and show the kind of people who are attempting to destroy the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., which, God knows, have all the faults of any organization composed of large numbers of human beings.

But the basis of this criticism is not alone anti-labor—it is anti-American.

Dangerous to Democracy

It comes from the lips of a man named Matthew Smith who is leading a movement to organize a third federation of labor. Such an organization would harass the leaders of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. and confuse the members of both organizations, making more remote the prospect of unity and obstructing the road to victory.

Smith is the founder and secretary of the Mechanics' Educational Society, which is the backbone of the new federation of labor composed of "independent" unions. Smith was the guiding light of the new labor organization at its initial convention held recently in Chicago.

How independent Smith's educated mechanics are can be judged by the record of such organizations in the past. As a rule they are fostered and financed by employers who want to pay lower wages than their business competitors pay to legitimate organized labor.

And judging by Smith, his mechanics are educated in a philosophy as dangerous to democracy as it is to the living standards of American workers.

The sole basis of his indictment of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. is that they submerged their personal interests to rally to the defense of our government in order to preserve that government from the savage attacks of Germany and Japan.

Smith says that organized labor should have refused to surrender the right to strike without sitting down like Shylock to bargain for its pound of flesh while the blood of Americans flowed like rivers on the battle lines.

"The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. sold out the right to strike without getting anything in return," says this "educated" mechanical parrot. **"They failed to take advantage of the labor shortage."**

In other words, unlike the employers who promote men like Smith, labor refused to seize on the war as a chance to make a profit.

Wouldn't Barter Lives

It refused to barter with the lives of its fellow citizens in uniform. It surrendered its most cherished right for the welfare of its country and the preservation of its democracy in an hour of danger.

No finer compliment could have been paid the workers of America.

When Smith criticizes us for that, he reveals himself as a man who cannot comprehend the basic principles of democracy. He cannot understand why anyone should sacrifice for a principle. If this country was made up of men like Smith, it would have fallen to the Germans long ago while every man called for military duty

bargained for special pay and special consideration.

If the country was made up of men like Smith it would not be worth saving.

And if organized labor ever falls under leaders like Smith, it will be beyond saving. It will be dead as the spark of idealism in Smith's heart.

Kansas City Unions Have Own Home

TEN local unions affiliated with Teamsters' Joint Council No. 56 of Kansas City, Mo., have moved into their new building, pictured on the right.

Aside from office space for the ten locals, the building has three meeting halls with a capacity of 700, 300 and 100, respectively, according to J. B. McElhinny, secretary-treasurer of the building association committee which supervised the extensive remodeling.

The Teamsters also purchased a 50-foot lot adjoining their new home at 116 West Linwood. It will be used as a parking lot for the membership. Joint Council No. 56 is unique in that one of its affiliated locals, No. 838, is largely composed of women and girls in egg and cold storage warehouses.

Joint Council No. 56 is only four years old and looks with considerable pride on its achievement of having acquired its own building within that

short time. Try to beat that record!

McElhinny reported that a closer feeling of cooperation has existed be-



tween the joint council affiliates as a result of their building enterprise.

This has been the experience of other joint councils and has been one reason for the present trend of Teamster organizations throughout the country to own their own homes.

Lewis No Longer Blocks Road to Unity

Rumors are that the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. will get together. Maybe it will happen. One powerful reason exists. Both groups now know all about John L. Lewis. C. I. O. has recovered from its infatuation. Illusions are all gone.

Lewis has been the biggest obstacle to unity, from start to finish. Having kicked over the traces in the C. I. O.—and with the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. working together in a war agreement for victory—both sides can unite AGAINST whatever menace may remain in John L. Lewis.

But that doesn't mean that unity is sure, or easy. The road will be difficult. The picture is full of puzzles. What to do in cases where both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have unions won't be easy.

Not easy, but not impossible. All things are possible where men are of determination and good will.—*The Labor Union, Dayton, O.*

We Need Norris in Washington

— He Needs Us in Nebraska

CULMINATING an active campaign in the columns of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER to acquaint the membership with voting records of congressmen and senators, President Daniel J. Tobin issued his final advice a few days ago, urging the re-election of Senator George Norris of Nebraska.

"First and foremost, our membership should vote," he said. "Not only should the members themselves vote, but they should see that their wives and relatives get to the polls to vote. If we don't vote, we have no right to complain against the action of any public official or any act of any congress or legislature.

"Millions of men have died for the right to vote and millions of men throughout the world are suffering death and torture because they have lost all voice in the selection or policies of their rulers.

"If working men won't vote, the enemies of labor will laugh and congressmen will listen to our enemies who do vote.

"Of equal importance is the duty to vote right. To determine what is the right way to vote, check the records of your congressmen and senators. See if they stand 100 per cent behind President Roosevelt in carrying out the war. THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER carried the voting records of congressmen and senators in the July, August and September issues. It showed how they had supported the President on domestic and foreign questions to protect us against the attack he knew was coming.

"Look up the past issues of this magazine and see how your congressman measured up as an American

when he was put to the test. If he has a good record, vote for him, no matter whether he is a Democrat or Republican. If he has a bad record of playing politics against the President in a time of crisis, vote for his opponent, no matter whether the opponent is a Democrat or Republican.

"Regarding men who have been hostile to labor, the same policy should be followed. Most men who opposed labor also opposed the President and played Hitler's game by opposing national defense.

"Vote against such men even if you have to vote for a greater enemy of labor in order to defeat them. For instance, if some middle western Democrat, elected by labor votes, has betrayed his trust to them, he should be defeated. The Republican running against him should be supported to show the Democrats in many states that they are not deceiving us and that we expect men to stand on the same platform after election as the one on which they stood when they won our votes.

"The International Union is supporting Senator George Norris in the State of Nebraska and we expect all our members, their families and friends to turn out on November 3 and vote for him.

"Senator Norris is a veteran who has written a remarkable record of progress in his votes for the last 30 years. He has been 100 per cent for labor and he is now fully supporting the President in his efforts to win the war—a war on which the future of civilization depends. We need Norris in the senate in Washington and he needs us at the polls in Nebraska."

Judge Byrnes Has the Floor

— And He Has the Ceiling, Too

By Lester M. Hunt

THE gentleman from South Carolina now has the floor. And he has the ceiling, too.

In other words, Associate Justice James F. Byrnes of the United States supreme court has pulled a chair up to your kitchen table for the duration of the war and when the wife goes through your pants pockets at night she may find the judge has been there first.

This isn't quite as bad as it sounds. In fact, it isn't bad at all, when you figure that it is one of the drastic steps necessary to mechanize our war economy so that it can compete with the panzer economics of Germany in a total war for survival.

We've Got to Take It

It is just one of the things that Americans have got to take temporarily from other Americans, unless they want to run the risk of taking them permanently later on from Germans.

Byrnes, known in senatorial parlance as "the gentleman from South Carolina" while he represented that state in the nation's capital, has resigned from the supreme court to take the position of economic director.

This means he will have probably the greatest control ever exercised by any man over the wages, diet, habits and liberties of American citizens. He will be charged with carrying out the sweeping order of President Roosevelt to prevent inflation.

He will have control over prices and profits, which includes almost everything else.

The question of prices rests to a great degree on the wages of labor and so does the question of profits. Therefore Byrnes will have authority over our pay envelopes. An encouraging indication of the fairness with which the government intends to spread the burdens of total war is its intention to peg large incomes at \$25,000 a year. Whoever heard of anything like that before?

Big Salaries Pegged

Pegging wages is an old story. But now we have pegging of salaries, which puts the same shoe on both feet.

There has never been any question of labor's willingness to sacrifice for victory. Labor has insisted, however, that it should not be asked to make all the sacrifices.

Under the new economic setup, it won't be. It will be tough for us, but it will also be tough for everybody. Everyone must carry his share of the tremendous weight we must lift over the horizon to reach the peace that lies beyond.

Byrnes Makes Sacrifice

Byrnes, himself, is making a great sacrifice to take the position the President asked him to fill. He leaves the secluded life of the supreme court with a lifetime salary to accept harder work at less pay. He has given up the guarantee of personal security for the insecurity of active war work. He has cheerfully stepped forward to accept a position in which he will be the target of unfair and malicious attack by

everyone who feels aggrieved by his decisions.

It is more than a probability that his reputation will be smeared by German, Jap and Italian sympathizers who will question every decision he makes in an attempt to make Americans discontented and suspicious of their leaders.

Fifth Column Smears

Byrnes will be smeared by the fifth column exactly as the President has been smeared, as Leon Henderson, Bernard Baruch and Donald Nelson have been smeared and as every other man who takes a difficult war job has been, and will be, smeared.

Labor should remember this when rumors begin to spread that Byrnes is forcing some particular group to accept hardships while he is favoring other groups.

From what we know of Byrnes, he won't favor anyone and he will be fair with everyone. Sometimes his fairness will hurt. His decisions will bring economic casualties just as the decisions of military leaders bring physical casualties.

How Else Can We Win?

Casualties are an unavoidable part of war. They are the foundation on which victory is built and life again becomes sweet. A nation that fears casualties will never win a war. And the nations that lose wars in this eruptive era of world history, lose their liberty. They become vassals, chained to the bloody chariot wheels of their conquerors — like France, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Poland, and on down the list of those who faltered and fell.

There will be men who say that we

have become a dictatorship—that we have embraced the very philosophy we have gone to war to defeat. Well, how else can we win this war? The only way to defeat a hostile army is with a stronger army. Militaristic methods must be adopted to defeat militaristic powers. We must put our civil liberties in escrow.

We are going to be forced to live under a dictatorship for a time. But it will be a dictatorship to preserve the democratic system we have always enjoyed. It will be administered for the protection of those who submit to it, rather than for the profit of those who direct it.

Cawing in the Cornfields

There will be crows cawing in the cornfields who will tell us that our liberties once surrendered will never be recovered.

Have they never heard of Valley Forge? Do they think that a soft people toughened to battle will suddenly become soft again and spineless in the hour of victory? And who do they think would take our liberties away from us at home once we have welded them in the flame of battle on a dozen fronts?

Who is this unseen enemy that would enslave a victorious American people?

All that is just German double talk. If we win this war, our liberties and freedom will all come back to us on the bayonets of our returning troops.

It is to keep those bayonets plunging at the heart of infamy, slavery and aggression that we tighten our belts and welcome Byrnes to a seat at the dinner table.

Help yourself, judge. We'll turn the icebox inside out if you say so.

Union men and women are ready to give as large a part as possible of what they have as their willing contribution to reduce misery among our allies and to bring us a step closer to victory.—*The Journal of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.*

Collective Bargaining Protected

Under Stabilization Program

DESPITE considerable uncertainty over the effect of recent wage stabilization orders, collective bargaining is encouraged and there is nothing in any of the new orders to prevent unions from negotiating for wage increases and overtime pay.

All increases negotiated, however, are subject to approval by the War Labor Board. In granting wage increases, the board will be guided by the Little Steel formula which permits wage increases of 15 per cent to cover a corresponding increase in the cost of living between January, 1941, and May, 1942.

If your pay kept pace with the cost of living, the board will reject any further increases, even though your employer may have agreed to them. If your pay has not increased that much, you are entitled to the difference.

To Correct Inequalities

This is the general policy to be pursued by the government, subject to additional clarification in individual cases and also subject to the policy of removing inequalities under which some classifications of workers are suffering.

In the first general orders issued by Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board, he approved all wage increases granted by the board prior to October 4 although reserving the power to disapprove any which may conflict with the provisions of the economic stabilization order issued by President Roosevelt on October 3.

The stabilization of wages is merely one phase of the executive order of the

President which emphasizes that the federal labor laws are still in force.

It is the most sweeping order of its kind ever issued and is designed to prevent inflation by placing control over purchasing power, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies "and all related matters" in the newly-created Office of Economic Stabilization.

Approve Merit Raises

The administrator of this department is former Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes. He has the authority to direct the policy of the War Labor Board and other federal departments directly concerned with other angles of the economic program, such as the Office of Price Administration.

With this kind of authority, the national economy can be kept on an even keel.

Davis has indicated that the policy of the War Labor Board will be to allow employers to continue to grant merit increases, promotions and upgrading to higher pay classifications.

Specific orders and regulations governing this question and others will be issued by the board as it gears itself to the provisions of the President's order and the policies of Byrnes.

Until many complex questions are clarified, Davis asks employers and employees to be patient.

Overtime Pay Limits

Recent decisions of the government clarify the question of overtime pay and have been mailed to the secretaries of all local unions by the International for their guidance.

They prohibit overtime pay for war

work on Saturday and Sunday unless they are the sixth and seventh days of an employee's work week.

This means that if a man works Sunday he won't be paid extra merely because it is Sunday. If he has already worked a full week, he is entitled to overtime for Sunday. But if he gets another day off instead of Sunday, he will not be paid overtime.

An employee may be paid time and one-half for work on the sixth day of a week and double time for the seventh. No double time is allowed for work on any holiday. Time and one-half shall be paid for six major holidays during the year, not seven, as some contracts provide.

"Be Patient," Asks Davis

The holidays specified for time and one-half pay are New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and either Memorial Day or any other holiday of greater local importance.

This applies only to war work, however, and does not conflict with the provisions of any existing union contracts with employers whose operations are not related to the war.

A statement issued by Davis shortly after the President's economic stabi-

lization order declared that the War Labor Board would issue rules and regulations as speedily as possible to govern wage increases or decreases.

"In the meantime, on behalf of the board, I am asking every employer and employee who is affected by this order to be patient," Davis said. "As to employers and employees who are in the midst of contract negotiations, their attention is called to Paragraph 8 of Title II which says that 'the policy of the federal government . . . to encourage free collective bargaining between employers and employees is reaffirmed and continued.'

"We respectfully request employers and employees not to write, telegraph or telephone Washington with specific inquiries for a few weeks, and not to do so then until they have tapped all authoritative local sources of information.

It would be impossible for us, because of a shortage of time and personnel, to answer personally each of the thousands of inquiries which would come to us if the above procedure were not followed.

"By following this procedure, employers and employees will speed up our work and aid in the prosecution of the war."

Rip Van Winkle Rouses Himself

IT IS harvest time for the political insects that fatten and batten on farm misfortune, and so Minnesota's senior senator rouses himself from his slumbers to once more endeavor to make things a little more difficult for a great President carrying a heavier load than any of our Presidents ever carried, and to endeavor to infer that the care-laden President is the cause of the ills of the farmers.

Those who know the situation best will realize that no one is more to

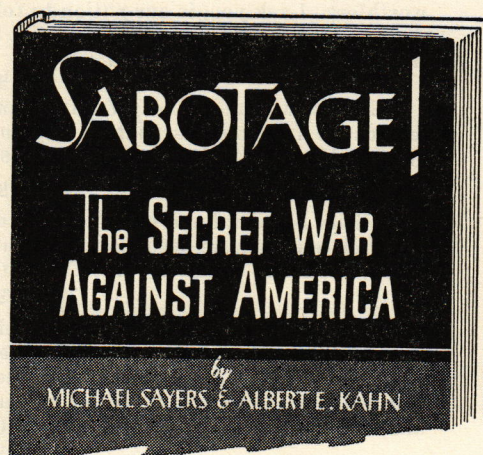
blame for the misfortunes of the farmer than Sen. Henrik Shipstead.

For more than 20 years he has fed at the public trough, seeming to feel that he performed the functions of his office when he displayed himself in the drawing rooms at Washington of those who eternally exploit the farmers, and particularly those drawing rooms that are the anterooms to the McCormick and International Harvester Company cabal.—*Minneapolis Labor Review*.

THE new book "Sabotage" describes how German agents soften an enemy from the inside. It exposes acts and methods of sabotage in the United States, which it divides into two classes—physical and psychological. Physical sabotage covers bombings, wreckings and murder.

Psychological sabotage consists of spreading fear, confusion and suspicion. It is more dangerous and more difficult to detect because it is often spread by dupes who repeat the propaganda that German agents originate.

The book educates Americans to this kind of sabotage and shows how it was spread like a cloud of poison gas across the country. The following quotations from the book give the



German definition of psychological sabotage and show how it was carried on by Americans:

Here's What It Is

"Applied psychology as a weapon of war means propaganda intended to influence the mental attitudes of nations toward war. It is essential to attack the enemy nation in its weak spots (and what nation has not its weak spots?) to undermine and break down its resistance and to convince it that it is being deceived, misled and brought to destruction by its own government.

"Thus the people will lose confidence in the justice of its cause so that political opposition in those nations (and what nation is without one?) will raise its head and become a more powerful trouble maker. The enemy nation's originally solid, powerful and well-knit fabric must be gradually disintegrated, broken down and rotted so that it falls apart like a fungus treaded upon in a forest."—Dr. Ewald Banse, foremost Nazi "strategist of terror."

—H—

"The objective of German propaganda was three-fold. To strengthen and replenish Germany; to weaken and harass Germany's foes and to keep America out of the war."—George Sylvester Viereck, convicted German propaganda agent.

—H—

Here's How It Is Done

"One thing is sure. Democracy is doomed. This is our last election. It is Fascism or Communism. Take your choice."—Father Coughlin in 1936.

—H—

"You know who might become the fuehrer of our great political party? Lindbergh! Yes, that is not so far-fetched as you might think. You know he would carry the public with him very easily. The Americans like him. Yes, there are a lot of things being planned the public knows nothing about as yet."—Hermann Schwarzmann, leader of the Astoria, Long Island, unit of the German American Bund in 1937.

—H—

"Our own President says that the safety of America lies in controlling the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of Africa. Even Hitler never made a statement like that. They tell us it is undemocratic for us to question the type of leadership that has taken to defeat every nation in the world that followed it. Their prophecies have been false, their policies have failed and their promises have been

worthless. I ask you, is our nation to follow them further? Is it not time for us to turn to new policies and to a new leadership?"—Charles A. Lindbergh at America First rally in May, 1941.

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"The answer should be the impeachment of our President. The only method left us as free men is that of revolution."—Parker Sage's Detroit National Workers' League in its News Letter, 1939.

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"Hitler is mortal and he'll die some day. The way to tame a rebel is to make him rich and then he becomes conservative and settles down."—Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman America First Committee, 1940.

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"Verne Marshall (head of No Foreign Wars Committee), whom I like and respect, has been too violent on the subject of Jews and the New Deal. God knows I have no particular affection for such people but I should much prefer to express it in private."—William R. Castle, under-secretary of state for President Hoover and collaborator of America First, 1940.

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"We have nothing to fear from competition with Hitler for markets outside this hemisphere and a Nazi-dominated Europe. We have nothing to fear from a Nazi European victory."—America First Committee bulletin, September, 1941.

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"Germany has the right to play with South America. If Germany wins, her wage scale and buying power will go up and she will buy more of our products, and if she loses, her wage scale will go down, which means more competition in the world markets and less buying power to purchase goods in American markets."—Congressman Hamilton Fish at America First rally, August, 1941.

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"GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE SMALL. THEY WERE DESIGNED TO OPERATE CLOSE TO THEIR BASES—WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED MILES OF ENGLAND. WE ARE SAFE NOW AND WE ARE SAFE FOR YEARS TO COME."—Senator Burton K. Wheeler at America First rally, May, 1941.

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"Let all groups, as well as individuals, who support the America First Committee, submerge, momentarily at least, their motivating objectives to the one grand objective of keeping this country out of the war. No other interest should engage our common mind."—Father Coughlin in "Social Justice," 1941.

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"I have not rejected the Christian Social Justice movement. I welcome their support in our common objective—keeping this country out of war."—Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of America First, 1941.

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"The Klan's attitude toward the present world situation was aptly expressed recently by Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and Co. and chairman of the America First Committee."—The Fiery Cross, official Ku Klux Klan publication, April, 1941.

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"Some day I will shout my triumph to a great people and a great leader. I have a telegram already written 'seig heil' to send you. Heil Hitler!"—Laura Ingalls, convicted Nazi agent and America First speaker in a letter to Dr. Hans Thomsen, German ambassador, April, 1941.

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"The Japanese have a right to Hawaii. I would rather be in this war on the side of Germany than on the side of the British."—Ellis O. Jones, head of National Copperheads, which collaborated with America First Committee.

"I will cut my throat if Hitler doesn't win this war. Hitler has a plan all drawn up; it's a beautiful plan and was made with the agreement of Japan. Actually, the Japanese want to give you back your culture. I have several hundred tickets (to an America First rally) to give away. I want all of you to hear Lindbergh at Madison Square Garden."—Robert O. Jordan, head of Negro Fascist Ethiopian Pacific League and Harlem (N. Y.) organizer for America First Committee, October, 1941.

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"Certainly it is not Japan which is precipitating this war with the U. S."—Hearst's N. Y. Journal-American, December 4, 1941, THREE DAYS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

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"What vital interest of the U. S. can Japan threaten? SHE CANNOT ATTACK US. THAT IS A MILITARY IMPOSSIBILITY. EVEN OUR BASE AT HAWAII IS BEYOND THE EFFECTIVE STRIKING POWER OF HER FLEET."—McCormick's Chicago Tribune, October 27, 1941, six weeks before Pearl Harbor.

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"But for now and the near future it is impossible to see how Hitler is a serious threat to any nation except Russia."—Patterson's N. Y. Daily News, December 5, 1941, FORTY-EIGHT HOURS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

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"I have organized a uniformed squad of young men composing what I believe will be the first Silver Shirt storm troop in America."—Gerald L. K. Smith in letter to William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader now in prison.

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"Let me congratulate you with my full heart upon your first edition. It is just the right size; it hits the bull's-eye with every paragraph; it is straight from the shoulder; it is gotten up in a conservative manner; it should have its appeal; it speaks the truth."—Senator Robert R. Reynolds, chairman of Senate military affairs committee, to Gerald L. K. Smith congratulating him on his new publication, The Cross and the Flag, March 23, 1942, 3½ months AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

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"Join the America First Committee and continue to bombard your representatives in congress with letters and telegrams in protest against President Roosevelt's foreign policy."—Deutscher Weckruf und Boebachter, official publication of the German American Bund, May, 1941.

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"The America First Committee is truly American and truly patriotic."—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels' German propaganda ministry in short wave broadcast, January 22, 1941.

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The congressmen and senators under whose franking privileges much of this German propaganda was broadcast throughout the country at the expense of the United States are listed in "Sabotage" as follows:

Sen. D. Worth Clark, Idaho.
Sen. Rush Holt, West Virginia.
Sen. Robert R. Reynolds, No. Carolina.
Philip A. Bennett, Missouri.
Henry Dworshak, Idaho.
Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan.
Harold Knutson, Minnesota.
Dewey Short, Missouri.
Martin L. Sweeney, Ohio.
George H. Tinkham, Massachusetts.

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.
Sen. Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Sen. E. C. Johnson, Colorado.
Stephen Day, Illinois.
Hamilton Fish, New York.
Bartel Jonkman, Michigan.
James C. Oliver, Maine.
William Stratton, Illinois.
Jacob Thorkelson, Montana.
John M. Vorys, Ohio.

Wisconsin Fights Standard Oil

— Exposes Raw Arbitration Award

By Elmer Beck

Editor, The Wisconsin Teamster

THE Standard Oil Company of Indiana and James J. O'Byrne, commissioner of conciliation of the Department of Labor—these two, for their evil deeds, have been marked for notoriety by the Wisconsin Drivers', Dairy and Condensery Employees' Union Conference.

Strong Protest Made

It is the hope of the conference that the story of the rotten deal which one of its affiliated local unions got from the corporate colossus and the government arbitrator will be told throughout the length and breadth of the land.

O'Byrne, as third man of an arbitration board in a dispute between the Standard Oil Company and Teamsters' Local Union 442, Madison, Wis., last June handed down a decision that was so rank that the union representative on the arbitration board, Herbert Jahnke, secretary-treasurer of the Milk and Ice Cream Drivers' Local No. 225, Milwaukee, in his formal dissent to the ruling, said:

"In plain truck drivers' language, it is my opinion that the decision of Judge O'Byrne stinks to the high heavens."

Union Lost Everything

Five union demands had been submitted for arbitration. All were rejected by O'Byrne. On the other hand, the corporation's every proposal was blessed by him.

The total rejection of the union's demands, with not a gesture of sym-

pathy for the workers or a glimmering of understanding of present-day labor relations, and the upholding *in toto* of the corporation's proposals was an unprecedented piece of "conciliation" by an impartial government man. It flabbergasted every labor leader in Wisconsin who knew about the case.

Consider that the union was so sure of the justness of its demands that it submitted them to the board and agreed that the decision of the board would be final and binding on both parties!

Standard Workers Struck

The union demands had been made in behalf of the B station agents and commission drivers employed by the Standard Oil Company, a group which had been cruelly exploited for a number of years by the powerful corporation.

A small group of B station agents living in the vicinity of Madison, Wis., had formed in 1937 that rare thing, an independent union which was not company-dominated.

In August, 1940, the union was compelled to take strike action to fight against pay cuts and unfair anti-union activities of the corporation. A band of 80 men, unaffiliated with any other labor group, had gone to the mat with the Standard Oil Company, one of the richest and mightiest corporations in the world. Wisely, the independent group decided to seek affiliation with the Teamsters' International Union

and asked Local No. 442 to take them in.

The situation was a hot potato as far as Local No. 442 was concerned—a weak little group out on strike against the big, strong and foxy Standard Oil Company—but the Teamsters' Union of Madison did not hesitate. It welcomed the strikers into its ranks and fought the strike to a successful finish.

Won Tough Battle

It was a tough strike, a long strike, but in the end the corporation gave in and agreed to reinstate the strikers and to pay them back wages amounting to more than \$14,000.

Local No. 442 was designated as the bargaining agent for the B station agents and commission drivers in a National Labor Relations Board election in October, 1941.

Followed then a series of conferences at which the local's representatives tried to get an agreement with the company. There were 13 meetings in all. The corporation would not budge from its refusal to grant the union's five main demands, and it was then agreed to submit the controversial points to arbitration.

Here Are Demands

These demands, the ones which O'Byrne slapped down so completely and so cavalierly, are as follows:

1. Restoration of all wage and commission cuts to B station agents and commission drivers, which had been put into effect since 1936.
2. A 15 per cent general increase in commissions after the restoration of wage and commission cuts.
3. A two weeks' vacation with pay.

4. An increase in truck rental from \$44 per month, then being paid, to \$65 per month.

5. An all-union shop.

The Arbitration Board concluded its meetings March 21, 1942, at Milwaukee. O'Byrne did not issue his ruling until three months later. Its effect upon all the labor leaders who had knowledge of the case was that of shock and bitter anger.

Joseph A. Padway, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, commented, "If only a small fraction of the things claimed against the decision are true, then the subject calls for a thorough investigation."

Investigation Demanded

Attorney A. G. Goldberg, Milwaukee, counsel for Local No. 442, said, "In hundreds of arbitration cases, I have had decisions go against me, but in none have I been so shocked and chagrined at the result as in this case, because it is so completely out of line with the facts presented."

Dr. J. R. Steelman, director of the Department of Labor's conciliation service, was asked to investigate the case. He expressed regret that the decision was not satisfactory and suggested that the arbitration board reconvene. Such an action would require the consent of both parties.

Refused to Reconsider

O'Byrne asked the corporation several times to agree to have the board reconsider the case, according to information given to William Nagorsne, secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, by Dr. Steelman.

The Standard Oil Company refused. The corporation, which has never

missed paying a dividend, is gloating over its smashing victory over the B station agents and commission drivers, a victory which involves dollars and cents in four of the five points at issue.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was so concerned for its good name that it worried lest the American people think it had any connections with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which found itself infamous upon the exposure of its

secret agreements with the Nazi Farbenindustrie, has no concern for its good name with the organized workers of America.

That this is a mistake the union labor press is endeavoring to show. The story of the rotten deal that the B station agents got is being told in labor papers from coast to coast.

In complete detail it is being told every week in the columns of the *Wisconsin Teamster* and will be continued for months to come.

Communists Fan Race Issue in Savannah

CHARGES that Communist organizers for the C. I. O. are stirring race prejudice among Negroes of the South have been made by Business Agent R. C. Weigle of Local No. 897, Savannah, Ga.

Weigle reported to International headquarters that the Communist organizers are raising the race issue in order to make the Negroes dissatisfied with the A. F. of L. and thereby make them likely recruits for the C. I. O.

The Negroes have been told that they cannot receive racial equality in the A. F. of L. and that to obtain better jobs they must affiliate with the C. I. O., Weigle reported.

They have been boring into the longshoremen, whose head in the C. I. O. is Harry Bridges, now under order of deportation as an alien Com-

munist. The drive is being made at the Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation yard in Savannah, which has signed closed shop agreements with several A. F. of L. unions, including the Teamsters.

Additional evidence of Bridges' influence and tactics is seen in the recent appointment of A. E. Harding, well known Pacific Coast Communist, as a member of the labor-management advisory committee of the regional war manpower commission.

Harding's appointment is reported to have been dictated by Bridges. His appointment follows the Communist strategy of sliding their men into key positions in government and labor, where they can exert the greatest possible influence in the days of reconstruction following the war.

Henry Myers Called into Military Service

VICE-PRESIDENT Henry L. Myers of Joint Council No. 55, Washington, D. C., has been called to the armed services along with 20 other members of his union, Local No. 67, beer and soda water drivers.

Myers is a charter member of Local No. 67 and was its president for three

years. He has been secretary-treasurer and business agent for the last five years.

Thomas A. Caton was elected to take Myers' place. Myers is spending the time before his induction in familiarizing Caton with the duties of his new position.

South Bend Pushes Scrap Drive

— Collects 2,000,000 Lbs. in Day

By Irvin S. Lippe

Editor, The Indiana Teamster

DETERMINED to keep the nation's steel furnaces roaring at full blast so that American soldiers will have the latest and best weapons in sufficient quantities to meet and destroy a formidable enemy, South Bend, Indiana, Teamsters last month conducted a highly successful scrap metal drive that should provide a blueprint for other communities to follow.

Six hundred members of Local Union No. 364 gave up their day of rest and turned out early on a Sunday morning to insure the success of the South Bend campaign. They volunteered their services knowing that because of their strategic position in the transportation industry, they were the men who could put it over.

And they did put it over in typical Teamster style. Two million pounds of old stoves, fences and the like will soon be on their way to the battle fronts in the form of guns, tanks and ammunition as a result of the remarkable record set for one day's scrap collection for cities of this size.

The success of the campaign was due not only to the patriotic efforts of the Teamsters, but also to the splendid cooperation of the *South Bend Tribune*, which worked closely with Local No. 364 in planning the drive and in its final execution.

For three weeks prior to the actual collection date, the *Tribune* daily carried feature stories and news stories emphasizing the acute need for the scrap. The public was told what was needed and just how it could help satisfy those needs. They were asked to place their scrap in front of their homes so that trucks manned by Teamsters could pick it up.

Early on the day of collection, 400 trucks donated by Teamster employers and driven by members of the South Bend local, assembled at a central

dispatching point in the downtown district.

Big trucks, little trucks, semi's and straight jobs, trucks of all descriptions lined up in six lanes three blocks long. The huge fleet presented an inspiring sight! But what was even

Collect that Scrap!

Teamsters of every local union in these United States are giving their free hours during the week, and in many cases every Sunday, until all the scrap is on the way to the mills and from there to Berlin and Tokyo.

This is a job for everybody. When the call is issued in your city for help, get out and gather every piece of metal that can be found.

We can, we will, we must do this, as a Hitler victory would mean not only the end of civilized decency, but would mean the end of our very life itself, including our labor organizations. Last but not least, it would also be the end of Christianity.

The Teamsters are doing their part, Mr. and Mrs. America. Are You?

—Southwest Teamster.

"This is Our

more heartening and more inspiring was the eagerness and the enthusiasm written on the faces of the crews as they assembled. A patriotic challenge had been hurled at them, and they had come to fling it back—by the ton. They were not going to let their brothers in arms down. They knew the score.

A unique but effective plan was applied in South Bend. The *South Bend Tribune* covers the city through some 260 newspaper carrier routes. Each truck and crew were given one carrier route to cover. By this system every block was exhaustively canvassed. Some trucks had to make three and four trips to get everything, but no one quit until the job was well done.

The collected metal was taken to one of four separate scrap piles throughout the city, depending upon the route the truck happened to draw. By the day's end, four mountainous piles of scrap stood as a monument to those taking part in the vital undertaking.

Red Cross to Benefit

All during the day, the workers were fed hot coffee and sandwiches by the canteen corps of the local Red Cross chapter.

The success of the scrap drive was not only a boon to the nation's war production, but also to the American Red Cross and the United War Chest, which will receive the entire proceeds from the sale of the scrap.

The men who volunteered their services gained not only by implementing the war effort, but also by creating good will and improved public relations in South Bend for their union. They have written a record that will long be remembered.



Scrap"

SAY
SOUTH BEND
TEAMSTERS



Keep Statistical Records To Support Wage Demands

By Frank L. Tobin

Director, Research and Statistical Department

THE Research and Statistical Department of the International is now in its second year of operation. In a union as large and as far-flung as ours, it takes considerable time to develop an economic and technical division that can compare favorably with similar long-established departments in industry.

While we have made considerable headway in accumulating and employing satisfactorily the statistical information gathered by other sources, such as government bureaus and private research groups, our greatest drawback has been the indifference of a large section of our local officers in appreciating sufficiently the vital importance of knowing accurately the condition of their own wage structures, etc.

Where the research department has assisted a local in an arbitration case, without exception, the local men have been able to see the advantages to be obtained by keeping proper statistical data currently available. Officers who have not had this close association with the department still must be convinced from scratch.

With the no-strike policy in effect, and such agencies as the War Labor Board insisting on facts and figures before adjustments in wages and working conditions can be made, the speedy cooperation of all our locals in this respect should be forthcoming.

For a modest beginning in knowing accurately your own local union, we urge you to keep on file the following information:

1. History of your wage rate from the year 1929 to the present. If you are not able to get the information that far back, prepare as far back as you are able to go; also copies of each old agreement which was in effect during this period.

2. A statement of the names and addresses of each employer, and a short description of the type of the employers' business.

3. A tabulation of the number of men covered by each contract, showing the classification of each man under the contract. This tabulation should contain information concerning the man's wage rate, whether he is a driver, dockman, etc.

By "Freedom's Holy Light," We Live or Die

History tells us of Holy wars. This is THE holy war of all time. This is the testing of our faith in freedom, our hatred of enslavement. In this war we shall have to be as ruthless as our enemies, because by its outcome we live or die. Once the deep conviction strikes into us that here, in this titanic struggle, everything is at stake, we shall pass over the piddling things that too often now stop production and delay the munitions that are required in such astronomic numbers by a war that is the epitome in power and machinery in mass killing.

We have got to feel a holy wrath at the barbaric hordes that challenge all things for which we care. We have got to be mad as hell and pour our flaming souls into the winning of this war. We face something which we HAVE TO DESTROY!—*The Labor Union, Dayton, O.*

By Ignorance of Labor Relations,

Military Men Proucke Friction

By Joseph M. Casey
International Representative

BRAINS and brawn, the flower of our youth, manpower and nature's resources are gradually but surely being fitted into the pattern of an American offensive.

Valuable time is not being sacrificed but is being consumed in the development of perfect war tools for finished warriors who will know how to use them.

In every department of the civil and military forces the ablest leaders and directors are being ferreted out and placed in positions of responsibility. Nothing but the best in every field of warfare is the order of the day. And well that it is so.

Civilians Are Awakening

In the branches of our armed forces each task, each problem, is assigned to men with the proper training and background to do the job. No chances are taken, and where talent is lacking, ample time and training are afforded to fill the need. In the tactics of war the men of the military are moving forward with marked success.

In step with the military the civilian masses, sluggishly perhaps, but certainly, are awakening to the seriousness of it all. All too slowly the general public is rounding around to its part in an all-out war.

Criticism is rampant, charging the non-military populace with apathy and complacency. Unquestionably there is room for criticism but there is also room for an investigation of the whys and wherefores of our public's lethargy.

First off, when war is suddenly declared, naturally the emphasis is thrown on the military. Full attention, full concern, and sometimes full control rests with the military. Exclusive of every other consideration, the armed forces and all that pertains to them are developed without stint.

Economic Problems Arise

Belatedly it is discovered that fighting men and the machines of war are drawn from civilian ranks and civilian processes.

Army and navy officials run smack into an uncouth and unruly thing best described as our national economy. Try as they will, this complicated monster keeps gumming up the works.

Unrestricted emphasis on a program to develop our armed forces to the fullest, though laudable, is not necessarily workable. And, right here is where the men of rank in our armed forces stub their toes. Invariably they make a bad situation worse by ignoring the sensitive balance of our national economy.

Public Is Bewildered

Then when their progress becomes desperately snagged, instead of looking within themselves for the trouble, they are inclined to yell bloody murder at a stunned and bewildered public. Everybody is wrong but the "sacred cows" in brass hats and military braid.

As a plain and simple matter of fact, the military gentry is glaringly weak in the fields of public psychology

and common economics. Army and navy officials are so accustomed to strict military discipline that they are often completely lost in any other atmosphere. They berate democratic processes because such processes are necessarily the direct antithesis of what prevails in the military order.

Is it any wonder that in their dealings with the consumer public and the laboring public friction results?

And, unfortunately, this will always be the case, until the powers that be within the official family of our armed forces devote particular attention to the development of men who are thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of public and labor relations.

Ignorance Causes Strikes

Hardly a work stoppage of any kind occurs in our defense industries but that an army or navy official somewhere along the line ignores the A B C's of simple labor relations.

At times a very disrespectful attitude is displayed towards federal labor laws. Much of this is far from being the exception to the rule, and is definitely responsible for a great deal of the labor unrest occasionally

found in our defense industries.

The problem presented here is not a hopeless one. That a definite need for improvement exists in the military and naval fields of public and labor relations is obvious.

An easy solution is possible if the same ingenuity that has accomplished marvels in every other branch of modern warfare is carefully and painstakingly exercised.

Many Men Available

There are thousands of men in our armed forces with the proper experience and background for such work. They can be found and if not they most certainly can be developed.

Public and labor relations should hardly be entrusted to novices. Too much is at stake, and hence, ample time and suitable facilities must be used and developed to turn out capable experts to handle these important relations.

Whether or not a remedy is forthcoming, organized labor will continue to do its part in supplying our armed forces with the needs and tools of war until victory crowns the efforts of our great American democracy.

Labor Policy in Munitions Plants

A COMPLETE statement of labor policy in the 100 government-owned munitions plants operated by private companies has been sent to the secretaries of all Teamster locals by International headquarters.

Most of the plants are located on military reservations and they constitute the backbone of the armament program. The operating companies are paid a fixed fee for their services and the amount of the fee is not affected by the wage schedules, according to the federal statement.

The government announces its intention to recognize any collective bargaining agent selected by the employees, but it will not recognize any agency until a majority of the workers have been employed and have expressed their preference.

No agreements will be made in advance with any labor organization. Through army and navy officers assigned to each plant, the government declares its intention of keeping a close check on the personnel to guard against sabotage.

●
Beneath a mound lies Hashimoto. A War Bond put him there in toto.

Tobin Tells A. F. of L. of British Trip—

School Debate Stirs Labor

DESPITE the pressing problems of war and economic reconstruction, the most argumentative question to come before the recent meeting of the British Trades Union Congress was one involving government control of private schools, according to the report of Daniel J. Tobin to the American Federation of Labor at its Toronto session last month.

He attended the British session as the fraternal delegate of American labor and made a general survey of conditions there at the request of President Roosevelt.

After considerable debate, the British workers adopted a resolution to discontinue the practice of government financial support of private and religious schools unless the schools are under the direction of the government.

Text of Tobin Report

The full report of President Tobin follows:

"I herewith submit my report as a delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, which opened on Labor Day, September 7, 1942, in Blackpool, England.

"I arrived in London by airplane a few days ahead of the opening of the Congress and had several conferences with the principal officers of the British Trades Union Congress and with several other labor men. In due time I proceeded to Blackpool, England, where the Congress was to be held. The hotel accommodations were anything but desirable.

"This was due to the fact that the British Government has taken over all the hotels and there was very little choice for the officials of the Congress.

They had to take whatever they could get. Of course food is being strictly rationed in England, and although the food was anything but what we would get in our own country, they did all they possibly could for me. England is making desperate sacrifices during this war, but the British people are not complaining.

100 Per Cent for Churchill

"Labor went on record as supporting the government and its manner of conducting the war 100 per cent. There seemed to be no division in the Congress on this policy. Even those who are considered Communists, or extremists — strongly supported the report of the president of the Congress, which report strongly supported Mr. Churchill.

"I desire to compliment the president of the Congress, Mr. F. Wolstencroft, of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, for his courtesies to me and for what I consider the very brilliant, able and diplomatic manner in which he handled this very important Congress, at this dangerous time in which the freedom and safety of England is in the balance.

"The sessions of the Congress lasted about five days. There were many important discussions. Their methods of procedure are entirely different from ours. Delegates are not allowed more than fifteen or twenty minutes to present their argument on any particular subject; and if there is more than one speaker recognized, the second speaker only being allowed five or ten minutes.

"This, of course, expedites the work of the convention, but from the man-

ner in which we do things in America, we would consider this procedure as undemocratic. However, it seems to be acceptable to the membership of the Congress and this rule has prevailed for years.

Debate Is Limited

"There are very few invited speakers, and the Congress is very jealous of its time. The leader of the Labor Party, or someone delegated by him who may not be a member of any trade union, of course is honored by being invited to address the Congress. My time, however, was not limited. My address took up about twenty-five minutes. I am enclosing a copy of that address to President Green, to be distributed in accordance with his discretion to the members of the Executive Council.

"The most argumentative question to come before the Congress was the question of the adoption of a report on education. The Trades Union Council brought in a report which would disestablish the present system of having the government pay to private schools, religious or sectarian, certain sums of money towards their maintenance or support.

Debate School Question

"The substance of the report of the executive council was that all schools receiving any financial aid from the government should be under the direction and certain control of the government. This is an old subject which I remember came up thirty-one years ago on my first appearance as a delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

"It has been a burning question for years. This subject was discussed for nearly three hours and it was strongly opposed by delegates professing certain religious beliefs. The report ap-

plied to more than one religion. The report was eventually adopted by a substantial majority.

"The approval of Prime Minister Churchill's policy and his conduct of the war was unanimous. There was not a dissenting voice.

"The highest tribute that I ever heard paid to any British official in my several appearances as a delegate, was paid to Prime Minister Churchill by Mr. Wolstencroft, the president of the Congress. Mr. Wolstencroft is a member of the Labor Party and Mr. Churchill is a member of the Conservative Party. The Labor Party, however, is supporting the Churchill government 100 per cent, as I have stated above.

Planning for Peace

"The entire atmosphere of the Congress was clothed in a kind of anxious feeling about the condition of the war. There seemed, however, to be no thought of compromise or partial settlement in the minds of the delegates. They were also considering plans as to how to meet any stagnation in industry at the ending of the war.

"There are now committees set up to give serious consideration to this question and devise ways and means to protect the millions of men from unemployment who are now engaged in war industries. Many of the cities of England have been almost totally destroyed. The destruction in London would have to be seen. It cannot be described. However, the people are smiling, and the delegates to the Congress were confident of victory.

Few Work Stoppages

"There are some few jurisdictional disputes but they are not of a serious nature. There are some few stoppages of work, which are denounced by the leaders of labor, and they are of very

little consequence because there is machinery set up where all work together towards handling grievances, for the purpose of reaching adjustments without strikes during the war.

"I addressed the Congress on its second day and endeavored in my address to give courage and hope to the British workers who are sacrificing many things for the purpose of protecting their freedom and their homes.

"There seems to be a feeling among the leaders of the Congress that greater efforts should be made towards cementing the breach in labor in America. I endeavored to explain to them that even though we were divided, both sides were supporting the government 100 per cent in its war efforts and in its efforts to be helpful to England and to the other countries that are our allies; having in mind the taking care of the millions of our own people who will be engaged in this conflict before it is ended.

"From outward appearances my address was received with a spirit of friendliness, hope and encouragement. At the Thursday afternoon session I was called upon to say a word of farewell, as I had to be in London for an important engagement on Friday.

Citrine Was Helpful

"The general secretary, Sir Walter Citrine, was quite helpful to me in obtaining information wherever I sought same and in turning over to me whatever records and assistance I needed at the general headquarters.

"I found that I was the last delegate from the American Federation of Labor to address the convention, which was four years ago, in the same city of Blackpool, and in the same hall. Vice-President Felix Knight was a delegate in 1939 but when he arrived, before he had a chance to deliver his address to the convention the war

broke out and the Congress was only in session about a day and a half.

"I am more convinced than ever that the American Federation of Labor must be very careful in selecting men to represent our Federation at the British Trades Union Congress, because the American representative is not only speaking to the Congress, but his expressions and actions are carefully scrutinized by the public generally.

People Are Interested

"The masses of the people in England take a great deal more interest in what happens in the British Trades Union Congress than the people in our country take in our American Federation of Labor proceedings. My address was broadcast throughout England, and I was informed by radio officials, in France, as the enemies of England were carefully watching and analyzing the statements made by the American representative. On my return to Ireland, while waiting between planes, I was approached by more than one person who had heard my address over the radio in that country.

"It is difficult for us to proceed as they do in England in the choice of our delegates, but we should make every effort to send to England only men who fully understand our Labor Movement in America and whose statements are carefully considered before they are expressed. The representative of the American Federation of Labor in England is not a free lance. The Labor Movement is judged by his expressions and actions.

Cannot Be Conquered

"In closing I desire to say that I tried as best I could to fulfill my duties as a delegate speaking for the American Federation of Labor. I am vain enough to believe I was slightly suc-

cessful in endeavoring to clear up some small misunderstandings that may have been in the minds of the delegates.

"I was very much impressed—as any other labor man from America would me—at the determined, sober manner in which the British people were accepting their inconveniences and their sufferings; and I am more convinced than ever that a nation composed of people of this kind can never be subdued or conquered. I am deeply grateful to the Executive Council for

selecting me as their representative.

"The trip going over and returning, flying through the air, made one think of many things in the dead hours of night. It was not always comfortable. One had time to think, while from 10,000 to 15,000 feet in the air, how little one amounts to in this existence. All in all, I have every reason to be thankful for the information and the experience I obtained and for whatever hope and encouragement I was able to give to the British people, especially to the British workers."

USO Needed for War Workers

— Many Youths Roam Streets

WHILE there is much debate, and grounds for many honest differences of opinion on the question of immediate opening of a second front on the European continent, there remains a third front on which immediate action should be taken, and which assures both benefits and success for our armed forces.

The operation would probably involve nothing more than the "shaking up" of a few politics-ridden police departments, or the removal of a few graft-corroded local politicians from their control of police forces.

The most drastic situation might require the army to substitute its policemen for those provided by the unregenerate municipality.

The results—in the curbing of organized prostitution in and near military training centers, and the natural concomitant of such forces—venereal diseases—would be worth the nominal cost involved.

The savings in manpower, and the benefits which would accrue to our fighting men would make this new offensive a highly profitable one.

While launching this campaign, a diversionary offensive of equal merit suggests itself.

This would be in the form of an educational program designed to teach the service organizations, such as are sponsored by the various major religious groups, and the U. S. O., that their work is not limited to men in uniform.

Today there are thousands of youngsters, just out of high school, attending government mechanical training schools, who are away from home for the first time in their lives. They live in cheap rooms, earn small pay, and are generally very much "at loose ends."

These "kids" in the next few years will be our first line technicians. They deserve encouragement and an opportunity to relax and play. The streets and tap rooms are no substitute. Above all, they should receive consideration from the service organizations which labor has always wholeheartedly endorsed and supported.—*Pennsylvania Teamster.*

Day of Reckoning Will Come, Flynn Warns Employers

EMPLOYERS who take advantage of the war to violate their union contracts face a day of reckoning later, Thomas E. Flynn assured a midwest meeting of Teamsters recently.

Flynn, appearing as the personal representative of President Daniel J. Tobin, told the Teamsters they would have to take it now; that there must be no strikes regardless of the provocation. But a careful record is being kept and when the emergency has ended, these employers will be called to account.

"We find that some unscrupulous employers have taken advantage of us by deliberately breaking contracts they have signed," Flynn said. "In some cases they have refused to pay the wages they agreed to pay and in other cases they have violated agreements regarding hours and working conditions.

Most Employers Patriotic

"When we continue to work under those conditions, we are making a real sacrifice to maintain production. And we are continuing to work in the face of severe provocation.

"We must continue to work, trusting to the fairness of the Federal government and the public to see that we are not flagrantly victimized by persons who see in the war a chance to increase profits for themselves by reducing the wages of their employees.

"Fortunately, employers of this kind are in the minority. Most of our employers are as patriotic as we are. Many have taken great losses without complaint to do their part in the titanic struggle which confronts us.

"We will all be called on for greater sacrifices before this war is over. And the spirit in which we make those sacrifices will determine the speed and extent of our victory.

"We will be called on to show that we can take it. Hitler and Hirohito picked on us because they thought we were too soft to take it. They thought that we had enjoyed too many comforts for too long.

Back Up the Soldiers

"Every day Americans throughout the world are proving that they are not too soft and that they prefer death on foreign soil to slavery on their home soil.

"All we civilians are asked to do is to back up those soldiers. We are asked to give them the guns and supplies with which to fight. We are asked to work while they die. And the harder we work, the fewer will die.

"As Teamsters we are vitally interested in this because we have always been a thoroughly American union, dedicated to the principles on which it was founded and ready to perpetuate those principles with our lives.

Worked for Chinese Money

"Seventy-five thousand of our members are now risking their lives to perpetuate these principles. Seventy-five thousand members of our union have taken off their working clothes and put on their fighting clothes.

"Even before Pearl Harbor, Teamsters realized that they had a stake in the war. That's why 1,700 of them went to Burma, to work under the

bombardment of Japanese guns, for Chinese money.

"They didn't go there to improve their hours or working conditions. And the Teamsters who are still in America must forget, for a while, their hours and working conditions.

"The big job before us, and before every other labor union and private citizen is to win the war. We must win it by whatever methods are necessary to win it, even if it means tearing up every contract in the United States that guarantees us better wages and conditions.

"We have got to work harder, longer and faster. Men are scarce and time is getting short. We must supply the largest army America ever raised. We can't do it on a part-time basis. It is a full-time job—An overtime job.

Total War, Total Effort

"It is a job that requires the help of every man, woman and child in America. It is total war. And it can only be

ended by total victory. But before total victory must come long, hard months, perhaps years, of total effort.

"Whatever you value most in American democracy is at stake in this war. If we lose, the clergyman loses his pulpit, the child his school, and the working man his union.

"We must fight even for those who are too selfish to sacrifice—for the unscrupulous employers who cancel their contracts. We cannot permit them to lose the war for us, and they will lose the war for us if they can get us fighting and quarreling among ourselves.

"When the war is over, we can call them to account, and you can rest assured that they will be called to account. We will not forget those who sabotaged us in the midst of this war.

"In the days to come, there will be a reckoning.

"But in the meantime, we have a date with destiny."

Second Thought on the Second Front

DUE to the fact that the October issue went to press before President Tobin delivered his nation-wide broadcast on September 26, the copy of the speech printed in that issue did not contain some comments on the second front which were inserted in the speech just before its delivery over the Columbia network.

Because of the wide interest in this subject, President Tobin's remarks on it are herewith published:

"The second front is talked of there, the same as here. The people of England not only favor a second front, but a third and fourth front. But not the kind of second front contemplated by extremists, who think only of one spot and forget the safety of England and

other countries," he told his audience.

"Those who believe the only second front would be to cross the channel from Dover and lose a million men and valuable equipment that could not be replaced, endanger England and the rest of the United Nations.

"Germany has powerful fortifications and half a million trained men on the other side waiting for the onslaught. England and the United States, they believe, will strike where it is safest when the time is ripe and they are fully ready. The British workers are satisfied to let those trained leaders who are running the war continue to do so. The British workers trust, believe and have confidence in them."

Hundreds Applaud Tobin Speech

— Brings Nation-Wide Congratulations

"Just a few words of thanks and congratulation on your splendid radio talk. As a veteran of 1914 and 1918 and the proud father of four boys in the service—one of them unfortunately in the hands of the Japs at Manila—I feel that I must pay my respects to you for your inspiring speech. It is the best I have listened to for a long time. I wish to God that the trade unions had more men like you to lead them."

THIS is a paragraph from the letter of William B. Taylor of Harrison, N. J., sent to President Tobin in appreciation of his nation-wide radio speech over the Columbia Broadcasting System on September 26, reporting to the American people on the conditions and sacrifices of British labor at war.

It came with hundreds of other letters and telegrams from all parts of the country in a spontaneous and enthusiastic reaction to the general president's speech which was printed in last month's issue of **THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER**.

Employers Praise Talk

The response came from unions and employer organizations—even chambers of commerce—as well as from individual union men, business men, professional men and housewives, many with members of their families already on the battle lines with the people of England.

"I think the information you gave the American public must have made a deep impression," wrote Mrs. Ellen Burger of Flossmoor, Ill. "Surely people in this country, after hearing of the trials and hardships of the English, must feel fortunate. We should certainly be uncomplaining and willing to do anything within our power, or even beyond it, toward finishing this dreadful war."

From A. D. Paxton, president of the Motor Truck Association of Southern California, came this telegram:

"Your radio address has been commented upon by our membership as an exceedingly fine exposition of the labor situation in England and certainly your remarks with reference to what may be expected were very timely. We take this opportunity of complimenting you on an extremely interesting address."

In the same batch of telegrams was another, showing the reassuring accord of Americans in all classes. It came from Albert Dietrich, president of the Pittsburgh Joint Council of Teamsters, and said:

"We, the officers and delegates of Teamsters' Joint Council No. 40 of Pittsburgh, wish to commend you on your marvelous speech and we feel that our president of the United States could not have picked a more qualified man as his personal representative to England. We wish you all the luck in the world."

Some of the individual letters are photographically reproduced in whole or in part on the two following pages, giving an indication of the wide appeal of President Tobin's talk on his return from England. He flew both ways, braving the perils of trans-oceanic travel in war to carry out the

(Continued on Page 38)



THE CONFERENCE BOARD
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC.
247 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

October 1, 1942.

Mr. Thomas F. Flinn
National Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen and Helpers of America
222 East Michigan Avenue

THE BRITISH WAR RELIEF SOCIETY
INCORPORATED
730 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

September 29, 1942

Telephone:
Circuit 7-3100

WINTEROP W. ALDRICH
President
LABOR DIVISION
President W. Daniel Tobin
James W. Walsh, Executive Director

Mr. Daniel A. Tobin, President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters

The Supreme Court
State of Washington
Olympia

WILLIAM J. MILLARD, Judge

September 29, 1942

Mr. Dan Tobin, President,
International Union of Teamsters,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Tobin:

I today telegraphed you as follows:

"Congratulations on your forward-looking constructive message broadcast Saturday evening. When Labor speaks and acts in the way you outlined then there will be that unity essential to victory. William J. Millard, State Supreme Court Judge."

We need more addresses like yours and I hope that Labor will supply the needed leadership in this great international crisis. The forces in the field, in the air and on the sea must be assured that we who are not privileged to so serve our country are contributing all that we may of ourselves to bring that victory so necessary to the advancement of mankind.

Yours very truly,

William J. Millard

WJM/b

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY
2622 N. Paulina Road, Chicago, Ill.
P. O. BOX 5554
CHICAGO, ILL.

September 28, 1942.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President,
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers
of America,
222 E. Michigan Avenue,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

I listened to your broadcast of Saturday evening with a great deal of interest, and very much the opportunity of hearing you help to England.



The Seattle Times

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

September 29, 1942

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin
2 East Michigan
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mr. Tobin:

So many favorable comments in regard to address last Saturday evening prompt me to obtain, if possible, a full copy of your

Unfortunately, I was unable to hear your address, however, I was very much interested in both the Press and United Press dispatches. Your remarks were very brief and I would enjoy full text if by any chance you have a copy.

Sincerely,

H. H. Cahill

H. H. CAHILL
General Manager

National Press Club
Washington

Dear Dan;

My sincere congratulations on your speech of Saturday night. It sounded well, it read well but more important than that it was of people who are always with us.

Oct 5, 1942

Aligned with the
American Federation of Labor



Milk Wagon Drivers, Dairy and Creamery Employees, Local 603
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America

Phone
FRanklin 6737

4111 FOREST PARK BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

October 11, 1942

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
222 E. Michigan Avenue
Indianapolis, Ind.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America
Local No. 612
 108 EXCHANGE BUILDING
 Birmingham, Alabama
 October 1, 1942.

A. E. GAMBLE
 PRESIDENT
 ERIC MARSH
 SECRETARY

OFFICERS BY
 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
 ALA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
 TEAMSTER TRADES COUNCIL
 PHONE 3-0185

HARRY T. TIBBS
 GIFTS, STATIONERY AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES
 PHONE ORFED 939
 248 MINNESOTA AVENUE
 KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

OCT. 1-42

el J Tobin
 anapolis Ind.

er Mr Tobin:

Re
 s, save me the
 e how much I enj

Victoria Machinery Depot Co. LIMITED
 Engineers, Shipbuilders, Boilermakers
 Wharfingers and Dock
 PHONE 8-2121
 PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, ONT.
 CANADA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
 EDUCATION AND LABOR

October 6, 1942

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, General President
 International Brotherhood of
 Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers
 Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Tobin:

I have never had the pleasure of meeting
 you, but I just finished reading the text of your radio
 address over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sep-
 tember 26th in the Congressional Record. I am sorry that
 I didn't listen to it on the air.

As a member of the Senate, I want to thank
 you personally for the vivid picture you presented of con-
 ditions in England and the attitude of the British people
 toward their war effort. I believe you presented facts,
 and attitudes which transcend facts, which are extremely
 valuable not only to those of us in Government here but
 would contribute greatly to our war effort if they could
 be read by every person in America. I certainly hope that
 your speech is given the widest possible distribution.

Once again, may I commend you on an excellent
 job of labor statesmanship.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph H. Ball
 Joseph H. Ball

JHB:mb
 Airmail

Daniel J. Tobin,
 President Brotherhood Tea
 Indianapolis,
 Indiana.
 Dear Sir and Brother:-
 Thanks very much f

JOHN W. JORDAN
 President and Organizer

Wholesale Dry Goods and Hardware Warehousemen Union, Local No. 743
 Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
 1146 SOUTH SPARKLING AVENUE
 PHOENIX VIA WOOD CHAMBER
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

October 2, 1942

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO.
 MANUFACTURERS OF DRIP FORGED WHEELS, DRIP FORGINGS, MILLED ROLLERS, CAP SCREWS
 ALLOY STEEL STUDS, PLAT TREATED NUTS AND BOLTS, SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS, DIE SINKING

October 1, 1942.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President
 International Brotherhood of
 Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen
 and Helpers of America,
 4444 Ashland Street

October 2nd, 1942.
 IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
 FILE NO. A.C. 4620.

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LTD.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUILDING
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 October 6, 1942

Statement
 of Teamsters,
 & Helpers of America

For sending me the copy
 number 10. I hope

(Continued from Page 35)

assignment of President Roosevelt and to take British workers a message of cheer from the American Federation of Labor.

Chamber of Commerce Wires

One of the most significant messages of approval came from Christy Thomas, vice-president and general manager of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, with whom organized labor has had many differences in the past.

But Thomas was thinking not of past disagreement, but of present unity in wartime fundamentals when he telegraphed Mr. Tobin as follows:

"Your splendid radio talk regarding your studies in Great Britain as the representative of President Roosevelt is the subject of much favorable comment among business men here. I wish to send you my heartiest congratulations. Cooperation between labor and management in Seattle area in war effort furnishes good example for some other spots in this country. Hope you will keep up the good work. Best regards."

From St. Paul, Minn., a physician, Dr. Charles N. Hensel wired that "I find myself greatly heartened by your voice and vision. I am convinced that you will be able to combine the efforts of labor and business to a concerted objective of fuller production to win the war."

"I listen to a lot of them and your address was a pippin. Congratulations," wired Wallis M. Reef, news editor of Radio Station KFEL, Denver, Colo.

"Please send us the full text of the speech immediately," telegraphed C. P. Ives of the *Baltimore Sun*.

"Your speech drew commendatory editorial comment from the *Washington Star*," telegraphed Robert Lester, president of the Washington (D. C.) Joint Council of Teamsters. "That proves its merit is of first magnitude. It was a great speech and a fine service to America and her cause. Have heard much praise here. Labor must be proud of you."

John Correll, president of the Mansfield (Ohio) Teachers' Federation, wired "Your speech has been a great help to democracy and reflects credit on the labor movement of this country."

A Credit to Labor

"Your talk enlightened the workers in our country to the seriousness of the war," wrote Secretary John O'Brien of Local No. 670, Chicago. "You are a credit to our organization and the labor movement in general for your untiring efforts in behalf of our organization and our country."

Many communications showed that President Tobin's speech had stirred great admiration for the English people and had fired Americans with a determination to work harder.

Typical of that sentiment was the telegram from the Indianapolis Joint Council of Teamsters, whose secretary, Albert Tyree, assured President Tobin:

"Congratulations on your fine speech telling of British labor's war effort. We will try to emulate them."

Obergfell's Contracts Expire Soon

Watch for the fireworks at the turn of the year when contracts between the nation's breweries and Obergfell's Brewery Workers' Union expire. Teamster Unions the country over are all set to start dickering with employers for the drivers in every single brewery, and unless peace between both houses of labor is made before that time, Obergfell may just as well resign himself to the loss of almost all his driver-members.—*New York State Teamster*.

A Message of Appreciation

From President Tobin

I AM deeply appreciative and happy over the many messages of good will and earnest consideration of me and my health, as contained in the hundreds of telegrams sent in by the membership of our local unions, after hearing my broadcast delivered to the nation on Saturday evening, September 26, 1942, over the radio stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

With all the troubles there are in life which we are all experiencing just now, with the many trying moments—moments of doubt and moments of danger, such as I experienced in flying to England and returning, and with the inconveniences I gladly suffered over there—I am more than repaid by the confidence expressed in my humble efforts as contained in the messages of good will which my own people especially have forwarded to me.

Speech Well Publicized

I also want to send a word of deep and grateful thanks to the joint councils and local unions for the manner in which they gave publicity to the fact that I was to deliver a message to the nation. The councils and locals experienced some expense for advertising, which the International Union will gladly refund to them, I am sure, if any council makes a request of us to this effect.

I have been very fortunate in being given an opportunity to serve our country and in being given an opportunity to represent the American Federation of Labor and bringing a word of encouragement to our British com-

rades who are in such great danger at this crucial hour.

Next to serving my country and your country, which we both love because of the liberty it has given us, I am most happy to be able to serve my own people, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Promoted Public Confidence

I have brought the name of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to every part of the world. By so doing I have helped to establish greater confidence in our organization. I have always kept before me this thought: that whatever I am, whether I amount to anything or not in the eyes of the public, I have been made what I am through our International Union and the opportunity it has given me to be its representative.

Take away from me my affiliations and positions in the International Union and I would soon be forgotten. I want every one of our officers to remember this, as it applies to them, too.

Therefore I have always kept before me, in my mind's eye, even when separated by thousands of miles from our membership, *flying through the air* as just a mere atom not equal to a drop of water in the ocean—I have always remembered who I am and what I am and what has made me what I am—the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Consequently, in my humble way, I have tried to pay back the organization which has placed its trust in me, and from Europe to South America

and North America, the name of the Teamsters is held in respect, even by those employers who, because of their positions, substantially disagree with our theories and policies.

Honor, Courage, Justice

Bear this in mind, you who are serving perhaps on other rungs of this ladder of our great International Union—you, too, can serve by playing the game as it should be played, with decency, honor, patience, self-respect, and courage based on justice.

Instead of answering each message individually, my friends and brothers, I take this opportunity of thanking you sincerely for the kindness contained in your telegrams to me following my broadcast, and I desire to say to you that I appreciate the confidence

of my own people more than any other honor that can be conferred upon me.

And I also want to say to you that you give me courage and hope and inspiration to carry on, and I will do so as long as I have life and strength. I hope I can always merit this confidence and this respect which you have always so generously given me. There will come other days when the clouds will be dark over our heads and when misrepresentation, which is bound to obtain and which is the price of leadership, will strongly prevail. I hope that when those days confront me, as they have other men, you will remember my words and expressions of gratefulness to you; and I want the world to know that I am what I am because you have made me so.

DANIEL J. TOBIN.

75,000 Teamsters Now in Uniform

ADDITIONAL reports from secretaries of local unions indicate that more than 75,000 Teamsters have gone into the armed services to battle for democratic government across the seas and continents of the world.

And as the battle spreads, the news from the combat zones reveals stories of heroism and tragedy in which Teamsters are the central figures.

The first Teamster to lose his life in action, so far as is known, was Charles Pollock of Local No. 636, Pittsburgh, who was killed some months ago in naval action in the Atlantic. He was a member of a destroyer crew.

The first American private to be decorated for bravery in European action was another Teamster, John Walsh of Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Walsh is an airplane gunner and is credited with shooting down three German planes on September 6. He has been in the army only eight

months and now wears the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Reports from other locals show that Teamsters are going off to war at an ever-increasing pace. Local No. 24 of Akron, Ohio, sends the names of 258 men in the service. This constitutes 22 per cent of the membership.

Secretary G. Kent Duve of Local No. 636 declares that 303 men are now wearing uniforms. This is 18 per cent of the membership. The local is buying a \$100 war bond monthly out of its treasury and in September bought an additional \$500 bond because of money saved through the abolition of the Labor Day parade.

Duve reported that Local No. 636 has been participating actively in the blood donation campaign of the Red Cross and has won a Minute Man flag as evidence that its members are contributing at least 10 per cent of their pay for War Bonds.

Something Is Rotten Somewhere — *Communists Whitewash Shipyard*

WHEN the Communist party leaps to the defense of a shipbuilding corporation accused of gross inefficiency and of loading its payrolls with needless employees, something is rotten somewhere else than in Denmark.

Yet this is the latest development in the Puget Sound shipyard scandal which was brought to a head by the Seattle Joint Council of Teamsters in demanding a federal investigation of charges against the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation.

The action of the Teamsters followed an expose by Fred Niendorff in the columns of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. The Teamsters did not accept the charges as fact, and neither did they reject them as fancy.

Demanded FBI Probe

They took them as a challenge and moved immediately to determine what the conditions actually were in the shipyards and demanded prompt action against anyone found guilty of sabotaging ship production, regardless of whether the corporation or the workers were at fault.

Dave Beck, president of the joint council, telegraphed the department of justice asking for a probe by the FBI.

The interest of the Teamsters was in maintaining the war production program at maximum efficiency. They were not interested primarily as union men, but as American citizens whose citizenship itself is at stake in the outcome of the war.

But before an investigation could be undertaken by the government, the shipyard corporation found a strange ally in the Communist party. They

organized a whitewash bucket brigade and the comrade with the biggest bucket and the widest brush was one Claude M. Smith.

And just who is Comrade Smith?

On the surface he appears as the chairman of the labor-management committee of the shipyard, speaking as the representative of both capital and labor in a vital war industry.

Buried Beck in Effigy

Under the surface he is a bitter personal enemy of both Beck and Niendorff. He was one of the pallbearers in a Communist propaganda parade which buried Beck in effigy a few years ago. It was a childish escapade in which the Communists draped themselves in bed sheets to imitate the appearance of the Ku Klux Klan, just as they have imitated the methods of the Klan.

Beck was buried in effigy because he had been an insurmountable barrier to Communist attempts to penetrate the Teamsters' Union and destroy it from within.

Because he made such a good pallbearer, Smith, then a newspaper office boy, was promoted soon after to be secretary of the Seattle chapter of the American Newspaper Guild. The Communists had bored into the Guild just as they tried to bore into the Teamsters.

Exposed as Communist

While Beck had kept them out of the Teamsters, Niendorff threw them out of the control of the Guild.

He brought charges against Smith and made them stick. Smith was exposed as a Communist at a union trial

in July, 1940, and was convicted of misrepresenting his union as a delegate to the CIO Industrial Union Council. He was discharged as a delegate and removed as secretary.

Discredited and repudiated by his own local, Smith dropped from sight for a time until he found Niendorff and Beck demanding action in the shipyards where he had found employment as a tank cleaner.

Then he saw a chance to bury Beck in effigy again and to settle his old grudge against Niendorff. The shipyard management found a willing stooge. The Communists rallied around Smith and began the ballyhoo that everything was hunky-dory in the shipyards and that nobody should pay much attention to the Teamsters.

The local Communist paper printed a picture of Smith camouflaged in a workman's helmet sitting at his typewriter and then printed columns of Smith's alibi for the shipyards.

Competitor of Kaiser

The Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation, incidentally, is a competitor of the shipyards of Henry J. Kaiser in Portland and has been smarting by comparison with the remarkable production records made by Kaiser.

People were wondering why the Puget Sound yards couldn't build ships as fast as Kaiser. Perhaps the Puget Sound yards hire too many Communists like Smith, who build alibis instead of ships.

Smith made a significant admission in his alibi article published in the Communist press.

In his new role as the spokesman for big industry, Smith went back into history for his alibi. He said:

"A period of about 20 years had elapsed, during which time shipbuilding operations in the United States

were practically at a standstill. The result was a critical shortage of experienced shipbuilders at a time when *our country* was badly in need of a shipbuilding program."

This shortage, apparently, didn't bother Kaiser. But what was Smith doing during these critical years when "our country" badly needed ships?

It's "Our Country" Now

Like all the rest of the Communists, he was agitating AGAINST shipbuilding. Every time a keel was laid for a new warship, the Commies sputtered like the fuses of the bombs which were destroying industrial plants in those days.

And now, after a record of consistent obstruction to defense construction, Smith laments that there is a shortage of skilled labor which interferes with the record of his company, but not of Kaiser.

Now, he says, it is "our country." But not so long ago it wasn't HIS country. It was an "imperialistic power" bent on conquest.

The appearance of Smith as the spokesman for capital and labor emphasizes the warning frequently issued by the Teamsters to watch these Communists, even though they have temporarily draped the American flag over their pallbearers' shrouds.

We have said repeatedly that they are attempting to strengthen themselves for the future. They are striving to obtain positions of responsibility and to gain the confidence of workers so that in the uncertain days following the war, they can spring forward to put their Communistic program into practice.

Let them work now as hard as they want to. They have a lot of time to make up. But don't let them kid you while they are doing it. It was only

by a trick of fate that they are for "our country" now.

Swastika in Pocket

When Hitler attacked Russia, the American Communists did a backward somersault in midair and landed with the American flag in their hands and the swastika in their pockets. It is still in their pockets, ready to be jerked out and waved again at any sudden shift in the international scene.

The Teamsters are for Russia as long as Russia is our ally. If she wants

to remain our ally, well and good. But we are Americans no matter what Russia does and we were Americans before Russia broke with Germany.

We don't want to save this country from a German dictator only to throw it into the arms of a Russian dictator later. And that is exactly the Communist program. They like dictators with wider mustaches.

So keep an eye on Smith and his comrades and remember that there is still red paint in the bottoms of those whitewash buckets they are using on the Puget Sound shipyards.

Trucking Personnel Essential to War

EIGHT branches of transportation, including truck transportation service, have been added to the list of essential war activities in a bulletin forwarded to all draft boards by Director Lewis B. Hershey of the Selective Service System.

Twenty-six categories of employment are included, and draft boards are instructed to see that the transportation system is not jeopardized by the induction of the personnel necessary to operate it.

In classifying the essential occupations, Hershey said:

"It is the purpose of this list to set forth the important occupations in transportation service activity which must be filled by persons capable of performing the duties involved, in order that the activity may be maintained efficiently."

The list is restricted to occupations requiring six months or more of training and preparation as follows:

Accountant
Blacksmith (all around)
Body Repairman
Brake Repairman
Carpenter, Maintenance
Chief Clerk
Dispatcher, Truck
Driver, Truck, Heavy or Trailer
Electrician, Automotive
Foreman, Shop
Foreman, Platform
Inspector, Maintenance
Machinist (all around)
Manager, General

Manager, Employment and
Personnel
Manager, Operations
Manager, Traffic
Mechanic, Automotive,
1st and 2nd Class
Purchasing Agent
Rigger
Safety Engineer
Storekeeper
Superintendent, Maintenance
Superintendent, Terminal
Traffic-Rate Clerk
Training Instructor

East Needs Jobs---West Needs Men

Spread Contracts, Urges Lund

SERIOUS shortages of manpower in some localities and a shortage of jobs in other localities demand immediate attention if the nation is to make the maximum use of its manpower resources to increase its war production, according to Wendell Lund, director of the labor production division of the War Production Board.

Lund expressed his views and his findings in his recent testimony before the congressional committee studying the manpower problem.

While praising labor and management for achieving remarkable records of production through their cooperative efforts, Lund found that some employers were overestimating their employment needs, while others were hoarding labor and loading their payrolls with useless employees.

Aggravate Labor Shortage

He also reported that war contracts were being let without regard to the manpower available, which resulted in serious dislocations. For instance, only 12 per cent of the dollar volume of war contracts were placed in areas containing a surplus of manpower during the four months ending on August 1.

During these same four months, the remaining war contracts, totaling almost six billion dollars, went to areas where there is a present or prospective shortage of labor.

Thus, Lund found that skilled needle trades workers were walking the streets of New York while textile contracts went to Seattle, Detroit and Baltimore.

And western farm labor thronged into the shipyards and factories forc-

ing the importation of Mexican farm laborers to relieve a labor shortage created on the West Coast while a surplus existed in the East.

The manpower problem has been further complicated by the indiscriminate recruiting of skilled workers for the armed services, Lund said.

Need Labor Assistance

Much of the difficulty can be overcome through the cooperation of labor-management committees and the appointment of federal inspectors to see that labor is efficiently used in all war plants.

"First, it is vitally important for us to have a clear and effective procurement policy which recognizes the absolute necessity of distributing war supply contracts so as to utilize all of our untapped or partially tapped manpower supply," Lund told the congressional committee. "We see, for instance, the great city of New York, with a half million idle and capable workers, rapidly becoming the number one ghost city of this war while other communities are so choked with work that boarding houses are operating on a three-shift basis.

"One the one hand housing, transportation and community facilities are idle or only partially used in some communities, while in others we are expending precious critical materials to build new dwellings, new sewers, new school houses, and new buses to care for migrant workers.

"No single factor contributes so largely to the unnecessary and wasteful migration of war workers as the lack of a planned procurement policy.

"Organized labor, speaking both through the labor policy committee of the War Production Board and the labor-management policy committee of the War Manpower Commission, has repeatedly urged the imperative necessity of an adequate procurement policy. I should like to see a vigorous, powerful procurement policy board in the War Production Board and I think an experienced representative of labor could render real service on such a board.

Fast Action Necessary

"If the other agencies of government are to give to Governor McNutt and the Manpower Commission the kind of assistance and cooperation to which they are entitled, something must be done and done quickly to bring procurement under control.

"We can no longer afford to see the skilled needle trades workers of New York City walking the streets while Mexicans are imported for agricultural labor in the Southwest to take the places of workers drained off the farms to make cheap pants for the army.

"Second, we must take account of and do everything possible to accelerate the increasing productivity of our existing labor supply. We have always known that American labor was the most efficient in the world and it is upon the basis of this knowledge that we have summarized our whole experience and policy in the slogan for this Labor Day which has just passed—'Free Labor Will Win.'

"Most of you are familiar, I am sure, with the fact that when we commenced our merchant shipbuilding program it was estimated that 700,000 man-hours of labor were required to complete the single merchant ship. Today that requirement has been reduced to a little more than 400,000

man-hours per hull and it is falling every month. Similarly, one of our bombers was originally estimated to require 75,000 man-hours of work. Now we have it down to 18,000 and expect to go still lower.

An "Astounding Record"

"The patriotism and skill and energy of American labor have already worked miracles on the production line; and these miracles will not stop, but rather multiply. This astounding record of efficiency and productivity that American labor has established must be taken into account more fully in our future estimates of manpower requirements.

"My own experience in Michigan has indicated that such estimates, often based upon the individual guesses of particular employers, are apt to furnish a somewhat distorted and exaggerated picture. We all know of one large and experienced employer in Michigan who first estimated that one of his great new plants would require 110,000 workers. Then he reduced his estimate to 90,000, then to 70,000, and now we are told he will require only some 50,000 workers. In my opinion, we shall find it necessary in the future to revise downward our estimates of these requirements.

Heed Labor's Voice

"Furthermore, we must frankly face the fact that a substantial number of our war plants are overmanned. It is natural in a period of expanding employment and impending labor scarcity for employers to hoard labor just as they want to hoard materials.

"This, in my opinion, means that it will be necessary for the War Manpower Commission to place in all important war plants labor utilization inspectors, by whatever name they may be called. These inspectors should

be given authority to see that labor is efficiently utilized, at maximum skills.

"An adequate and vigorous system of labor utilization inspectors should be geared closely with the labor-management production committees in the plants. Experience has shown that nobody is so efficient at increasing the efficiency of labor as labor itself.

"The labor utilization inspector and the labor-management production committee should take an active part in the promotion of programs and plans for training and upgrading unskilled and semi-skilled workers into skilled occupations, and for breaking down complicated jobs into simpler and more easily manned occupations. Up to the present time we have relied upon the voluntary acceptance of training and upgrading programs by employers. We can no longer, in my opinion, rely only upon persuasion. Our resources are growing too scarce and our needs too great.

Extend Training System

"Those methods of labor utilization which have proved so successful in great sections of the shipbuilding industry, for instance, should be extended to the entire industry, and all government contractors should immediately be required, as part of their obligation to conduct efficient operations, to utilize the accepted and approved training practices developed so successfully by the Training-Within-Industry Division of the War Manpower Commission.

"Third, we must not permit prejudice and caprice to deprive our war effort of the services of a single qualified worker. We have in this country thousands of Negroes, foreign-born Americans, and loyal alien residents. All of them are for the most part capable of carrying their load on the pro-

duction line. They are ready and anxious to serve.

"Fourth, the War Production Board, through its control over the armed services, should make certain that we do not lose valuable manpower through the inadequate scheduling of production and through lack of control over the flow of raw materials.

Delay Is Demoralizing

"Nothing is so demoralizing to the morale of our labor force as shut-downs and slow-downs caused by the failure of government agencies to see that our raw materials are put in the proper places at the proper times and for the proper purposes.

"Recently representatives of leading international unions in both the CIO and the A. F. of L. met to discuss this problem at the invitation of our labor production division. These labor organizations expressed most vigorously their opinion that the War Production Board should immediately institute a program for scheduling not only the flow of raw materials, but the production of component items and finished end products so as to achieve not only a maximum utilization of our limited supply of critical materials, but a maximum and uninterrupted use of our manpower resources. The War Production Board is now at work to set up such a scheduling system.

Workers Not Cantankerous

"It is clear, however, that we are not yet able to schedule our production program tightly enough to prevent some operations from lagging and creating unemployment. No decent manpower program can overlook measures for taking care of the workers thus unemployed.

"In conclusion, I should like to emphasize my belief that we should not wait for sweeping legislation to set

about this tremendous manpower job which faces us today. Labor has no cantankerous or theoretical views as to the necessity of legislation in this field, nor do I.

"I am for whatever is necessary, and it may well be true that if we are to finish the task, it will be necessary to embody in legislation those principles of manpower mobilization which have been tested and proved by practical experience. But, if our legislation is to be soundly conceived, and our operation of the legislation is to be effective, we must be getting that experience now.

"There already exists a powerful weapon in the hands of our government with which to institute a large measure of the necessary labor market controls. Through their power to direct the hiring practices of government contractors, the various agencies could, without legislation, compel the

institution of labor-market controls by the U. S. Employment Service.

"I should like to emphasize also the necessity, whether under legislation or under an administrative program, for securing adequate participation by labor and management both in the formulation of manpower policies and the administration of our manpower program.

"Many of our most constructive and effective suggestions for the solution of manpower problems have come from the ranks of organized labor.

"All along the line we must rely upon the cooperation of labor and management. We may at some future time substitute compulsion for our present voluntary program, but these sanctions will not work unless they are accepted by labor and by management and they cannot succeed unless every provision is made for the fullest participation at every level."

Minneapolis Collects 7,500 Tons

WITH the full cooperation of Joint Council No. 32, the Minneapolis scrap collection drive last month resulted in the collection of 7,500 tons of old metal from which new weapons will be made.

Three thousand members of unions affiliated with the joint council turned out to spend their Sunday collecting the scrap so badly needed for the steel mills and armament plants.

Secretary Larry J. Davidson of Local No. 792 was co-chairman of the truck procurement and routing committee, which sent 1,200 trucks throughout the city collecting scrap for the 14 depots. Forty-two dispatchers who handled the complicated job with speed and efficiency were business agents of Minneapolis Team-

ster locals of Joint Council No. 32.

The work of the Teamsters earned the praise and gratitude of the Minneapolis defense council, whose chairman, Paul C. LaBlant, wrote President Tobin praising the work of Davidson and the other officers and members of Teamster locals.

"This one-day scrap metals collection was a tremendous success," LaBlant wrote. "In fact, there has never been such a demonstration before in the city of Minneapolis. More than 7,500 tons of scrap metal were collected in one day and the job was entirely completed by 4 p. m."

The trucks made a house-to-house canvass of the city collecting the tons of metal placed on the curbs by householders and business firms.

Give them this day their daily lead. Buy War Bonds.

Uncle Sam Needs Healthy Men

THE average Teamster is a healthy fellow who can take a lot of physical punishment. But that is no sign he will stay healthy or that he can continue to "take it."

In fact, the federal government is beginning to worry a bit about the health of Teamsters as well as all other citizens.

One reason for this is that so many doctors and nurses are going into the military service that civilians cannot receive the medical care to which they have become accustomed.

They will have to begin to take care of their own health, instead of leaving it to the doctor.

To compensate for the scarcity of doctors, the life insurance companies have inaugurated a nation-wide health program with the cooperation of Dr. Thomas Parran, United States surgeon general, and Paul V. McNutt of the manpower commission.

They have adopted five simple rules by which the average person can keep himself in good health during the emergency. The rules are reprinted for your benefit. And they apply to the family, too.

1. EAT RIGHT

Milk, butter, eggs, fish, meat, cheese, beans and peas, fruit, green leafy vegetables and the yellow ones, whole-grain or enriched cereals and bread—these are the key foods. Eat plenty of them. And eat three meals a day.

2. GET YOUR REST

Regularity counts most. You can't catch up on lost sleep or missed relaxation! Try to keep on a regular schedule every day. Take it easy for a little while after lunch and dinner. Go to bed on time; get up on time.

3. SEE YOUR DOCTOR ONCE A YEAR

You have your car checked and serviced every thousand miles. Do as much for your body. Physicians can prevent many diseases and illnesses for both children and grownups nowadays. Give your doctor a chance now, **BEFORE** you get sick. Go to see him!

4. KEEP CLEAN

Plenty of baths, lots of soap. Clean hands, clothes, houses, beds! Get fresh air, sunshine. Drink lots of water.

5. "PLAY" SOME EACH DAY

Romp with the family, visit with friends, take walks, play games—or do whatever you like to give your mind and body a change from the daily grind on the job. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

These sound easy, but try living by them. If you can't be bothered for your own sake, take them on for America.

The necessity for a health program is reflected in the statistics which show that absences from work because of accident and illness are losing Americans the total of a year's work by 250,000 persons.

Healthy men have fewer accidents.

He Found Out for Himself

WILLIAM KOELPIN of Local No. 347, Milwaukee, is a man who likes to find out things for himself. When we started telling him in these columns about the products of the Morgan Packing Co. of Austin, Ind., he could hardly believe it was true.

He couldn't understand how a company convicted on 18 counts by the federal government for sending adulterated and putrified products into interstate commerce could have the federal government for a customer—buying this stuff for its soldiers to eat.

He thought we were prejudiced and were exaggerating. So he started to find out for himself.

But let him tell it in the following letter he wrote to Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie at International headquarters:

"Until a few issues ago I never heard of the Morgan Packing Co. in my lifetime. Your August issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER attracted my attention because of a forceful editorial about their products and because I also discussed canned goods with my wife.

"The outcome of the discussion interested us to the extent that we purchased a can of Morgan tomato juice. We felt that the union was probably a little peeved because this concern is not organized.

"Men, we tried this juice and found this product to be everything you said about it. If we knew that future purchases of this product were to be the standard of the Morgan products, we would not buy any more tomato juice if we lived to be 100 years of age.

"That can of tomato juice was the most diluted and evil-tasting goods that were ever served at a working man's table. In plain English it was lousy and if the army passed inspection on such diluted merchandise, I say, God help America.

"Someone once said, 'The price of liberty is everlasting vigilance'—and believe me part of this war is being fought right here in the good old U. S. A.

"My wife discussed the above with the manager of the store and they were surprised to learn of our audacity to question their quality of canned goods.

"If more union men would do likewise, I am sure it would only be a matter of a short time before Morgan products would be off the shelves of many stores."

We are glad that Brother Koelpin made his investigation and we are glad that he took the action he did when he found that we were right. We hope other union men will follow his example by asking for an explanation when they see Morgan products on the shelves of the stores they patronize.

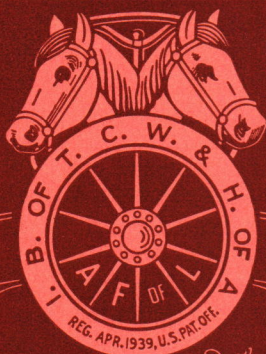
Morgan wants to keep his patronage from the army. Maybe that is why he is so interested in Indiana politics. Ivan C. Morgan, the often-convicted head of this company, is a Republican congressional district chairman in Indiana.

He is very anxious to re-elect several congressmen. Every one of these congressmen Morgan is anxious to re-elect voted against the defense of America and against the policies of President Roosevelt. They were very poor Americans when this country needed them.

But that doesn't worry Morgan. He wants to sell his stuff to the army and if he helps them now, maybe they'll help him later.

UNION SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS
OF
AMERICA

Affiliated with

A.F. of L.

Daniel J. Tobin, General President

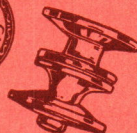


John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Secy-Treasurer

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This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. They cost 25 cents each.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION



The Above Cuts Represent the
Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons
Sold by the General Office

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Gold Plated Buttons . .	\$.25 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece

All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws Copies, 5 cents each
Order through your Local

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA